



THE Macdonald Farm Journal

VOLUME 15 No. 11

JULY 1955

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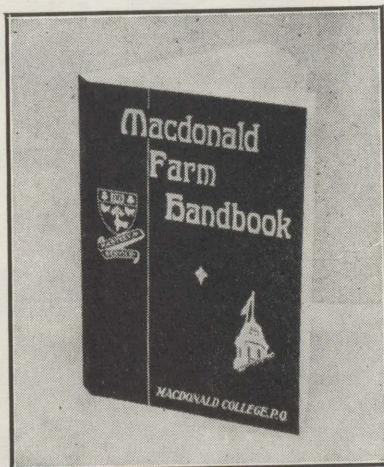
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Let's Save Our Family Farms!

Farm people should share fairly in our total national income, and receive a just return on labour, management and investment. Farming needs some protection from the hazards of nature and fluctuating demands which are beyond control.

Such is the general framework for farm policy as defined by our farm organizations. Unfortunately, very little attention has been paid by farm leaders to the specific development of this policy in relation to the needs of the "family farm".

What is meant by a family farm? It should not mean a large-scale enterprise operated by farm managers and hired labour any more than it should include small-scale, low-income farms which produce very little or any product for sale on the market. The master of the National Grange in the U.S.A., a fraternal organization of farm families, suggests that the "family farm" should be the kind of farm that provides for full and efficient use of the energies of the farm family. To which we might add that a reasonable net farm income is the logical result.

Forty-eight percent of the 134,336 occupied farms in Quebec, listed by the 1951 census, could not be classed as commercial by any stretch of the imagination. In fact some 70,000 Quebec farms produced the bulk of product going on the market from the province. Even more striking, the lower income half of the farms we could classify as commercial produced only $\frac{1}{3}$ as much product for sale as the upper half.

It is these lower income commercial family farms that are being pressed in the cost-price squeeze being exerted on agriculture. No progressive farmer with an eye to the future can avoid investment in stock, machinery and modern labour-saving devices. Neces-

sary supplies and equipment for present day farming require more cash outlay each year. Already half of our family farms are in a poor position to compete with larger farms. It is a serious situation demanding immediate action by farm people.

Higher farm prices in themselves, subsidy programs, or parity-price formulas offer no real solutions to our problems. Although it is recognized stop-loss price supports are justifiable. Rather we should think in terms of increased production per man-hour and total production per farm. Mechanization, labour saving methods, fertility and cropping practices, better land use practices, including shifts in livestock and cropping programs are urgent necessities on most of our family farms.

While we cannot ignore the thousand of low-income 'farms' we should recognize that these are a separate problem requiring special treatment and government policies. To safeguard the future of the family farm we need to broaden and strengthen our markets, improve farmers' bargaining power, develop a sound farm credit policy geared to the family farm needs, and expand research and education programs for better farming and better rural living.

Our present lack of a well-developed "Family Farm" policy is an injustice to those of you who fully realize that farming is a complex business, yet also seek happiness and satisfaction with farming as a family way of life.

Our Cover Picture

They start their livestock work young in Quebec, as our cover shows. Three-year old Donna Bradley of Lachute was without doubt the youngest exhibitor at the fair held there last month.

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Home Management Modern Style!

by Helen Devereaux

Located on the campus of Macdonald College is a home management unit, the Walter Stewart House. This house offers excellent facilities for the practical application of management in a home-like situation. The Household Science students, in groups of five, spend three weeks here during their third year at college.

Each student group is given as much freedom as possible in organizing their work, controlling their budget and planning their entertainment during their 3 week stay in the Walter Stewart House. Emphasis is placed on choice making and human relationships rather than upon skills and conventional standards. In preparing a girl for homemaking and professional responsibilities it is most important that she be able to make her own choices and know how to live in a group happily.

An attempt is made to keep the home management house equipped with the latest labour saving devices. In this way the girls become familiar with the operation of this equipment and are also better able to evaluate it. At the same time it is stressed that it is not possible, for economic reasons, for the average home to be so equipped, and that the homemaker must be able to decide what equipment is of greatest value to her. Time and labour saving devices are appreciated by the girls because their day is a busy one; attending lectures, preparing meals and entertaining.

During the past year the kitchen of this house has been completely renovated and a laundry installed. The original space consisted of an unheated storage room, a butler's pantry and an average sized kitchen as illustrated

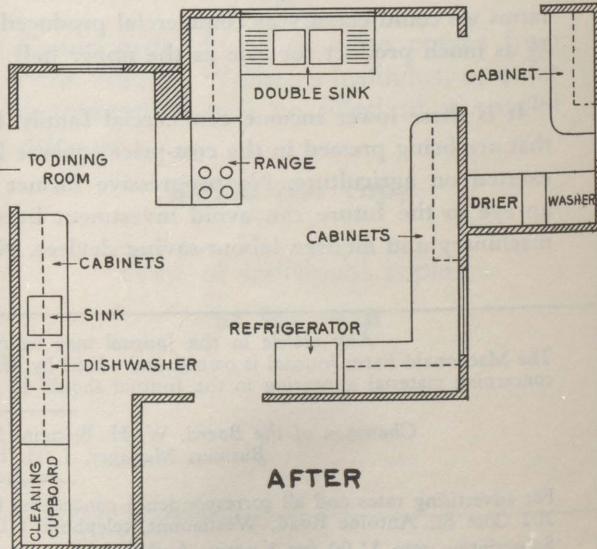
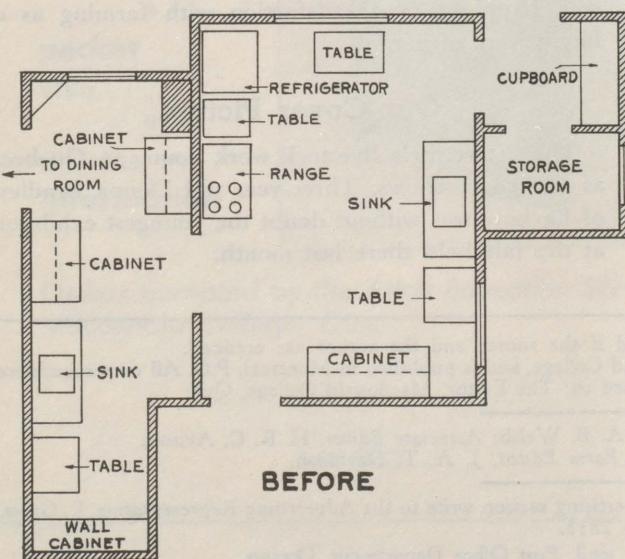
in the left hand sketch. A few major construction changes were required. It was necessary to remove the wall between the butler's pantry and the kitchen and between a back entrance and storage room. The windows were built up so that they would all be above counter height.

A Modern Kitchen Plan

The kitchen was planned around four work centres; the food storage and preparation centre, the sink centre, the cooking and serving centre and the dishwashing centre. Normally the dishwashing area is included with the sink centre but since this is a large kitchen and three to four girls work here it was thought advisable to make this a separate centre.

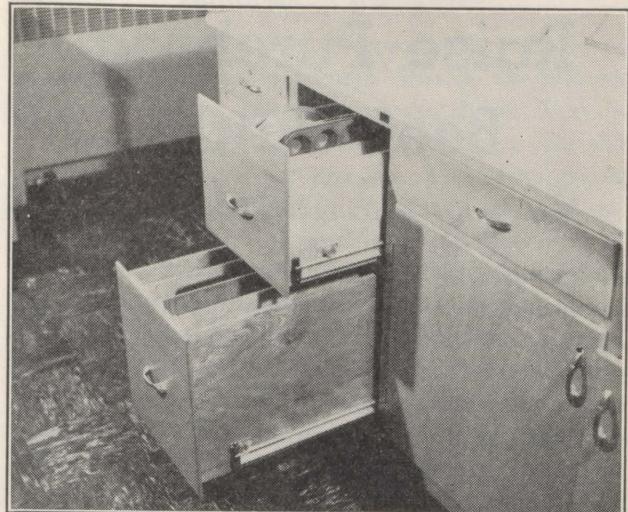
The sink centre with a double sink is used mainly for vegetable preparation. It has three metal lined drawers with front ventilation for storing vegetables not requiring refrigeration. Drawer space is available here for storing paring knives, vegetable cutters and brushes. In the base cabinets between the sink and the stoves pull out shelves are used again for cooking pots and pans used at the sink and the range. Shelf space is available in the top cabinets for the coffee pot, tea pot and food cannisters.

The cooking and serving centre is made up of the range





The food storage and preparation centre is provided with pull-out shelves which increase the accessibility of the kitchen utensils. Deep filing drawers are used for storing cookies sheets, cake racks, muffin pans and the



like. These shelves and drawers are equipped with rollers and tracks so that they can be pulled out as easily as a drawer in an office filing cabinet, regardless of how heavily they are loaded.

and a base cabinet built directly behind it which provides a counter for passing the food on its way to the dining room. This cabinet has large fluted glass sliding doors which make it very attractive when seen through the dining room door. The top shelf is divided so that platters and vegetable dishes may be filed away on their sides. On the bottom shelves are stored the electric toaster, electric skillet and chafing dishes.

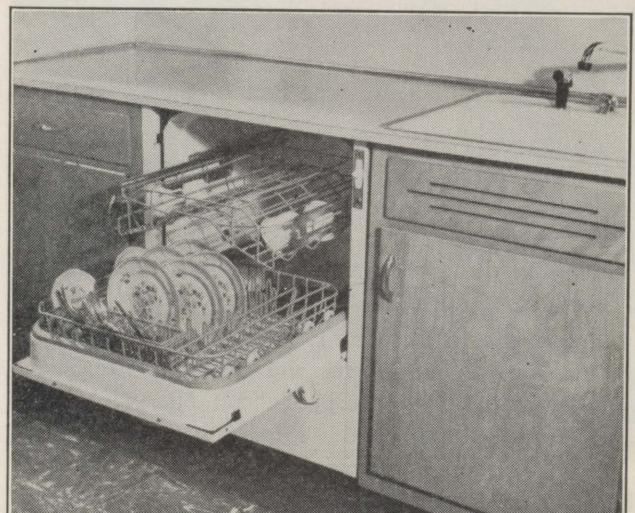
A shallow knife drawer with a slotted block keeps a sharp edge on the chopping and butcher knives. Step back shelves store spices and condiments in single rows, with their labels visible.

Dishwashing and Laundering Made Easy

Located in the dishwashing centre is one of our greatest labour saving devices, the dishwashing machine. This machine holds easily the dinner dishes for six people. You will be interested in knowing that it is not necessary to rinse your dishes before placing them in it and also that it does wash egg off china and silverware. Glasses come out of this machine glistening and bright without water marks. A large quantity of water is not required for its operation. This particular machine, a Kitchen Aid, requires seven gallons for the washing and rinsing, the amount required to fill one of the new deep sinks. It has been found that a cleanup job which requires forty-five minutes by hand can be done in ten minutes with the dishwashing machine. The time required by the machine for washing, rinsing and drying the dishes is thirty-five minutes but this is done automatically while the girls go off to a lecture.

The dishwashing machine has a front opening with a continuous counter over it. Located to the right of it is a sink equipped with a spray for rinsing large food particles off the dishes. A food disposer installed in the sink takes care of any food waste. It has been found that arm motions and steps are fewer when the sink is placed to the right of the machine. Adjacent to the sink is counter space for stacking the dishes as they come from the dining room. Adequate counter space has been provided over the machine for placing the dishes as they are taken from the machine. Dishes are stored in cupboards in this area.

The laundry room, although only five and one half feet by nine and one half feet, provides adequate space for an automatic washer and dryer, built-in ironing board,



(continued on page 13)

Raise Purebred Beef Cattle

by L. H. Hamilton

Beef cattle sales continue to attract attention. Many new herds have been started and there is increased interest in the use of beef bulls for crossing on dairy cattle. The Breed Associations and all beef enthusiasts look forward to a desirable expansion in the beef industry. This article will help you decide if you should become a breeder of purebred beef cattle.

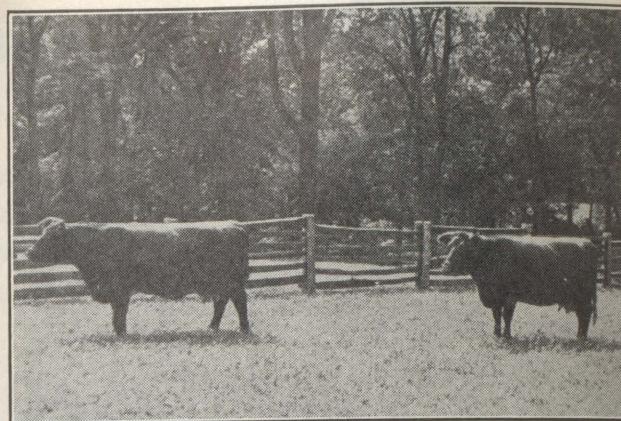
BECAUSE of the lack of opportunity which prevails in competitive fields, more farmers and would-be farmers are asking questions about beef cattle and beef farming than has been the case for a long time. Some of these questions are coming from dairy farmers who are seriously considering a change. A great many are from beef producers who are seriously weighing their own qualifications for becoming purebred breeders and the opportunity offered in this field.

Recently I have had the opportunity of attending a number of breeders' sales. At these I have met people from both groups. Some were considering investing in a purebred sire and wondered what they could afford to pay and what particular bull might bring about the greatest improvement. Others were interested in a few females and wondered how they might get their money back. The purpose of this discussion is to mention some of the essentials for successful beef production and explain how a prospective breeder may evaluate his fitness for and interest in beef cattle. It is also hoped that it may stimulate and confirm the impressions of many who would like to make a start or who are already on the way and wish to improve.

Successful Beef Farming

The successful operation of a beef cattle farm is an exacting business. I have reviewed a 1953 survey of beef farms in Ontario in order to discover, if possible, what plan or organisation these farmers have been following and what was most important in determining their success.

Many factors are involved, such as the soil, size of farm, the farmers themselves and their experience and so on. It would not only be difficult but would take too much space at this time to evaluate the importance of each. One feature however that was common to them all, and is often overlooked, was the diversity of income. On these general beef farms, pigs, poultry, special enter-



Well bred cattle raised under good conditions at Saraguay Farms.

prises, crop sales and even dairy receipts were important in enlarging the income and employing labor more efficiently. Bringing all these items together and maintaining a high standard requires careful attention at all times. Those people who have been depending upon one source of income, such as the dairy farmers, should consider this point well before making a change. In fact many experienced people suggest that the dairy farmer should proceed by using a purebred beef bull on his dairy herd or part of it. This is a slow process and is disappointing to the extent that the half bred stock will generally not command the top market price. It has the advantage however of not requiring much money and not upsetting the farm programme until the farmer is sure that the change is desirable and that he is capable of handling it.

A Purebred Beef Herd

Establishing a purebred herd, and this is the aim of many, adds further challenges and complications for the beef breeder. One should not enter this business without much thought because it generally requires all the enthusiasm and skill of the best to reach the top. Fortunately there are many degrees of success and while there is always room at the top of the ladder there is also room all the way down even to the bottom. Presently we seem to have too many who are on the lower half.

Selection Key to Success

For the purebred breeder, "Selection" is the key to successful breeding today as it was generations ago. Selection is applied judging and those who succeed are good judges of beef cattle. A working knowledge of the breeds together with approved breeding practises and blood lines is also necessary. Breeding counts! is an expression quite often used by livestock breeders but breeding alone or an outstanding animal without the proper background of inheritance usually disappears rather quickly. The beef breeder places great emphasis on family and breeding. This appears to be sound since the

inheritance of beef characteristics is relatively high. Good individuals with good breeding therefore bring good money.

Management Important

While a knowledge of breeds, families and breeding practices is necessary, good herd management which includes feeding and "know how" brings out all that is in an animal. Strangely enough most people believe they can feed and manage beef cattle without much experience. To a limited extent this might be true with commercial beef cattle but any one attending our larger shows will have noticed the considerable variation in finish and bloom in both the market and breeding classes and that "Just Right" appearance of the prize winners. This means much in the final placing and the novice or those lacking experience might learn much by being observant and by seeking information from those who have demonstrated their ability.

Keep Type in Mind

In addition to management and feeding one must never lose sight of type. Some cattlemen get on the wrong path and develop cattle that are too small and tidy or too big and coarse. This can be due to a wrong ideal or the purchase of a cheap bull which does no good for the herd. In any case it is damaging to one's chances in the show or sale ring. One must plan with clear vision and foresight. He must keep on the "beam" and to do this he must attend shows and correct his thinking with those changes in type which meet with public approval. Types undergo shifts in keeping with the times and this has little to do with who happens to be judging. The so called ideal is still somewhat flexible in all classes of stock including beef cattle.

Be a Good Salesman

Reaching the top through breeding and feeding must be supported by good salesmanship. The auction sale provides a market for a certain number and quality of cattle but the majority of cattle sales are made by private treaty. Many successful breeders are not able to realise on their accomplishments because they do not know the value of their animals or they are unable to consummate a deal. Selling an animal for more than it is worth is usually more serious than not getting its full value because it usually eliminates repeat orders. Repeat orders are the foundation of the breeding business. One of the best examples of this was the great Collynie Herd of Shorthorns established by Amos Cruickshank. This herd was outstanding for fifty-five years or from 1883 to 1937 when it was dispersed. To bring buyers long distances to buy cattle at an annual sale and private treaty for such a period of time means that the cattle were good individuals and that they continued to be profitable cattle in their new homes. It might also be mentioned that it reflects greatly on the high degree of integrity and sound dealing practices followed.

Participate in Beef Shows

Good salesmanship involves good public relations and a sound advertising programme. One of the best ways to advertise is by competing in the shows. Very few purebred breeders can afford not to take part. The shows are display windows for breeders. They are privileged to parade their stock before more people and more interested people than is possible in any other way. The profits from this should not be placed on the prize money alone. There is an inspirational value in the stock show. Winners receive a lot of satisfaction and try to keep on the top; losers are challenged to do better next time. Many purchases of superior stock are made because of this challenge and new breeders get off to a good start.

The experience of showing with other competitors has a stimulating and broadening effect. One learns by comparison the faults of his own stock and he is able to keep abreast with the approved type and establish values. Some fail to realise that showing is somewhat like a double edged sword and cattle that are of poor type and in poor condition for showing do not enhance the reputation of the breeder. This is particularly true of young breeding stock. Young beef bulls and heifers may have wonderful breeding and may have cost a lot in terms of money, feed or labor but they are not likely to stand very high unless they are properly presented before the judge. Such animals are better left at home.

The advantage of beef cattle is that they require a minimum of stabling. Breeding cows and young growing stock do better in loose pens or sheds. The barns need not be elaborate but they should be conveniently arranged and there should be no lack of attention or carelessness. Nothing is quite so impressive to the visitor as that air of orderliness and neatness which denotes a pride in possession and ownership. This can be attained by good management habits and without too much expense.



An auction sale of purebred beef cattle, such as the one held in the spring at Sherbrooke, Que., is a practical way to distribute better breeding stock.

The Farmer Can Help the Plant Breeder—

*Acceptance of New Varieties Depends on
Your Reaction To Them.*

Did You Grow a New Variety of Grain This Year?

by H. R. Klinck

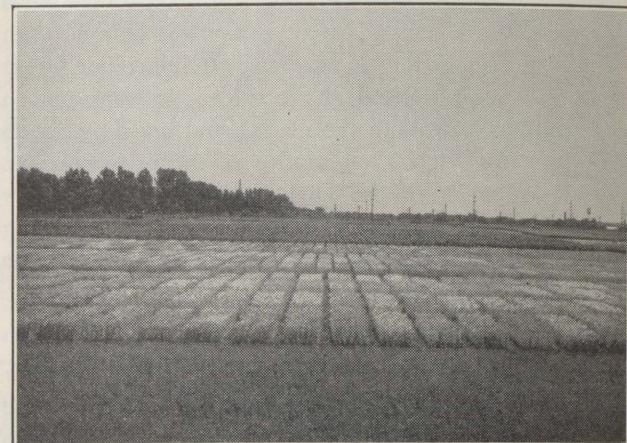
THOSE of you who are growing a new variety of oats or barley this year for the first time no doubt are watching it very closely. You are likely looking for poor qualities as well as good ones — is the crop standing well? Are the plants infected with rust or smut? Is this variety going to produce more grain per acre than the ones you've been growing? Is it going to give you enough straw, or too much? The general acceptance of the new variety is going to depend on your reaction to it.

The perfect variety has not been developed as yet, nor is it likely to be in the near future. This doesn't mean, however, that just any old selection from a grain breeding program is given to farmers to try out — quite on the contrary. New varieties don't just happen — each one represents a minimum of twelve to fifteen years of careful selecting and extensive testing, and only after that does it reach the farmer. But how is the farmer to know if the new variety is superior to the one he is now growing? What tests are made on a variety-to-be? How are these tests made and who makes them? When these questions are answered you will see why it takes so many years to produce a new variety.

In the first place, new varieties usually originate from the crossbreeding of existing ones. When two varieties are crossed, such a mix-up of characteristics takes place that it requires six or seven generations—hence six or seven years—to get them straightened out. During this time the material is grown in special nurseries so that resistant plants can be selected. Plants with desirable features are kept for further multiplication; undesirable ones are destroyed. At the end of the seven generations a number of "sister" strains are available, all different from each other in one or more characters. Some may be tall, others short; some may be early maturing, others late, and so on. If each of these plants is allowed to grow and reproduce itself normally, it will provide offspring exactly like itself in the generations that follow. It is at this stage that testing for yield, strength of straw and other general field characters begins.

Preliminary Tests Are Made

In order to compare new strains with currently recommended varieties, they are grown in small plots at Macdonald College. A series of these plots is set up in the



New varieties are tested in plots like these.

field in such way that each variety and strain occurs at four different points in the testing area. This repetition permits us to observe the reaction of each strain to variations in soil, fertility, etc. While this material is growing, notes are recorded on the maturity of each variety or strain, the amount of lodging that occurs, the length of straw and the presence of diseases. At harvest time each plot is cut and threshed individually and the weight of grain is recorded. Later on notes are taken on the weight per measured bushel of the grain, the per cent hull in the case of oats, and the weight per 1000 kernels, for each variety or strain. With all this information at hand, comparisons between the strains and varieties can be made. Very poor yielding strains or those with weak straw or other undesirable characters are discarded, while the better types are kept for further testing.

This whole process is repeated the next year and the year after. By the end of three years of testing in this way the number of possible varieties-to-be will have been reduced to possibly eight or ten, as compared to probably 25 or 30 strains when the testing started.

Regular Tests Follow

Strains that have survived the preliminary tests are now tested further in comparison with well-known varieties. The plots in this case are usually slightly larger in size, but otherwise the trial is set up in the same way as before. Frequently, at this point, promising strains developed by other plant breeding institutions are included in the test, and occasionally our promising strains are sent out to one or two stations for inclusion in their trials. These tests

also are carried for three years and at the end of that period the number of strains will likely have decreased to two or three. All the others are eliminated on the basis of the notes recorded and general appearance in the field. About twelve years have passed now since the original cross was made.

Eastern Uniform Cooperative Testing Scheme

Up to this point all the selecting and essentially all the testing of strains originating here have been handled by the cereal breeders at the College. However, the time has come to test these few remaining outstanding strains on a broader scale, in order to get a picture of their adaptability to different climatic and soil conditions.

About two years ago the Eastern Uniform Cooperative Testing Committee was organized. This Committee is composed of cereal breeders and other experiment station men from all the Canada Department of Agriculture experiment stations in Eastern Canada where grain is grown, and from the Ontario Agricultural College, the Kemptville Agricultural School and Macdonald College. Its main duties are to carry out extensive tests of grain crop varieties and to help the cereal breeder decide whether or not he should give his new variety a name and have it licensed for sale to farmers.

The way this testing scheme is set up at present, 25 varieties of barley and a similar number of oat varieties are carried in each test. Each plot contains an area of about one thousandth of an acre—this may seem small to you but it is large enough for this purpose. Each complete test is carried at between 15 and 20 widely separated locations in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes at the experimental farms and the colleges. This provides an opportunity to study each variety and strain under a number of different conditions and to get an idea of its adaptability over a wide area. The varieties and strains being tested in this way will be retested for three, four, or perhaps even five years. During this time detailed notes will be taken on each plot to serve as a basis for recommending or discarding a variety.

Quebec Seed Board Has A Role

Working closely with the Cooperative Testing Committee is the Grain Crops Committee of the Quebec Seed Board. In the past this Committee has been responsible for conducting tests of grain crop varieties at various locations in the province of Quebec. While part of the work of this Committee has now been taken over by the Cooperative group, it still has several important functions. Among these is the conducting of so-called local tests. It is not possible to pick out the best varieties for any given small area on the basis of the Cooperative tests alone.

They provide an indication of what varieties are likely to be satisfactory, but that is all. The local tests are additional trials designed to supplement Cooperative test information on a few varieties which appear to be contenders for a given area. These tests are usually conducted on Illustration Farms through the province, again in small plots. Attempts are made to get these trials on different soil types and in the regular farm rotation so we can get a better idea of how the varieties will perform under actual farm conditions.

The Farmer Can Help

All of these tests are carried in small plots which can be sown and cut by hand. This is the only practical way of testing a large number of varieties. It does not tell us, however, how the variety will handle on a field scale—how it will handle with the combine, binder or threshing machine. When small plots are harvested by hand, every head is accounted for, whereas in the field heads that drop to the ground before the combine gets there are lost and the yield is reduced. The straw, though it may be strong, may also be coarse, too coarse to make good feed or bedding. Again we have no measure of this. You can see, then, that even after nine or ten years of extensive testing we still do not have all the information we would like.

Many of you purchased enough seed of a new variety of oats or barley for an acre or two this year to try it out. Before long you should know whether you like it or not. If you don't like it, there must be a reason. The plant breeder, who is limited to testing on a plot basis, would like to know what you think of his new varieties. If you like them, he wishes to hear about it—he's only human. If you don't like them, he is just as anxious to know why so he can improve his testing methods and put out varieties that better suit your needs. The link between the farmer and the plant breeder who serves him is an important one, but unfortunately one that is often weak. The success of the plant breeder depends on your help. Have you ever thought of it this way? You, the farmer, are the judge.

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Typesetting*

by

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Science At Your Service

Latest Research Findings
of Interest to Our Readers

Beef Feeding Chemical Approved in U.S.

Di-ethyl-stilbestrol a chemical fed in minute quantities (5 to 10 milligrams) to yearling and 2-year old market steers increases daily gain from 10 to 20 percent and reduces feed costs 5 to 10 percent.

The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has approved the inclusion of the chemical in beef fattening rations but in Canada exhaustive investigations are still being carried out. Before gaining Canadian approval, it must be proved that it is impossible for the chemical (which acts like female sex hormone) to affect the tissues of cattle used for human consumption. American investigations show no effects if fed at recommended levels but our Food & Drug regulations allow for accidental overdose. Beef cattle feeders may never be allowed to use the chemical in this country unless it proves absolutely safe.

New Control for Warble Fly?

Present Warble Fly control measures using sprays, washes and dusts require the co-operation of all farmers in a district and unfortunately does not prevent damage to the hides of animals being treated. The treatment is begun after the grubs have reached the backs of the cattle and punctured the skin.

Preliminary investigations by the U.S. Department of Agriculture indicate that phenothiazine included as one part to three parts each of bonemeal, limestone, and salt as a mineral mixture fed free-choice to cattle seems to give fairly effective control of the grubs at least under Alabama conditions.

Other investigations and tests will have to be made to see if phenothiazine will be effective under different conditions. If this internal treatment proves effective and safe it is likely that the chemical will be included in future mineral mixtures for cattle.

Better-flavoured Frozen Foods

Research investigations show that careful heat treatment prior to freezing saves the garden-fresh quality of vegetables.

It seems that certain chemical reactions involving enzymes take place slowly even at holding temperatures of—10 degrees F. Usual blanching (scalding) methods it was found, inactivates 'catalase' enzyme in peas but not peroxidase! This second enzyme's reaction caused loss of flavour and certain changes in eating quality although no difference was noted in green colouring of vitamin C content. Quick high temperature heat treatment gives a

product of about the same quality as longer heating at low temperature.

Investigators have developed a rapid test for 'peroxidase' activity in vegetables passing through steam or hot water blanching equipment. Research studies of enzyme reactions are aimed to give consumers a better product.

More Milk from Fewer Cows

To-day's average dairy cow in the U.S. is producing 45 percent more milk than her predecessor in 1910. To-day's cow gives about 5,500 pounds of milk while the 1910 cow gave only 3,750 pounds. In 1930 the average cow gave 4,500 pound of milk.

In contrast the million cows under test in the Dairy Herd Improvement Association now average close to 10,000 pounds of milk compared with 5,730 pounds in 1910 and 7,642 pounds in 1930.

Gains recorded by the D.H.I.A. herds result from teamwork between agricultural scientists, extension workers, and progressive dairy farmers. The better dairying practices include use of proven sires, artificial breeding, disease and insect control, better feeding practices, along with records on individual cows and family lines.

Hurricane Blows Some Good

The full force of last October's "Hurricane Hazel" missed us here in Quebec and Eastern Ontario but the Maritimes took the full brunt of "Edna" with devastating results and Southern Ontario will long remember "Hazel". Hurricanes have a nasty habit of being unpredictable—it may be our turn this year. Even at that, high winds of less than hurricane force have wrecked many farm buildings.

A survey of hurricane damage published by the University of Maryland Extension Service pointed out that properly constructed gable and pole-type buildings stood up well to the winds. Long buildings with few interior partitions with shed or flat-type roofs suffered severest damage. It was found that failures could be traced to (1) poor footings and foundations (2) insufficient anchorage of walls to foundations (3) inadequate bracing; and (4) poor joint construction at the junction of sills and studs, lintels, rafters and girders.

Properly constructed farm buildings and homes even in exposed areas suffered only minor damage.

Grass Silage Use Increased In Quebec Eastern Townships

A study of farm business records in seven counties of the Eastern Townships of Quebec showed an increasing

use of grass silage as a method of harvesting and storing grasses and legumes and revealed a greater need for fertilizing hay and pasture fields.

The counties surveyed were Arthabaska, Compton, Megantic, Richmond, Shefford, Sherbrooke and Stanstead. Seventy four farmers were interviewed in 1951 and 84 in 1953.

In 1953 the use of grass silage was reported by 17 mixed silage farms and 31 grass silage farms. It had been harvested for the first time on 11, the fourth time on four and the fifth time on two farms. It was harvested for 24 years on one farm and six to 12 years on the remaining 17 farms.

Output of total digestible nutrients was highest on mixed silage farms, amounting to 1,398 pounds per arpent (.845 acres). Grass silage farms had an average of 1,262 pounds per arpent and strictly corn silage farms produced an average of 1,125 pounds of total digestible nutrients per arpent.

Instant Dissolving Whole Milk Powder

Whole milk powder would undoubtedly have a more wide spread use if some means could be found for making it more easily dispersible. Outstanding progress has been made on the industrial preparation of "instant dissolving" skim milk powder, but as yet whole milk powder seems to offer major difficulties. This is to be expected considering that whole milk powder contains about 26% butter fat and remembering that fat and water do not readily form a stable dispersion. Hence, the method of preparing "instant dissolving" skim milk powder, which is essentially a granulation process, cannot be adapted to the preparation of readily dispersable whole milk powder.

Several lines of research on this problem are under way here at Macdonald College. They include the modification of the protein and the lactose of the milk, the replacement of part of the calcium by sodium, and the effects of granulation on dispersibility. Of course one cannot be sure that a readily dispersable milk powder would be acceptable as to taste, stability and appearance of the re-constituted milk.

A cooked flavour and a somewhat chalky appearance are usually associated with re-constituted, spray-dried, whole milk powder, and it is highly unlikely that a process leading to a more dispersible product would improve these characteristics. In conclusion, it seems improbable that a powdered whole milk will be available in the near future, which will be readily dispersable and still possess the qualities of flavour and texture of ordinary fluid milk.

— BRUCE E. BAKER.

Editor's Note:

A different process has been developed and patented by Grover Turnbow, a former dairy scientist with the University of California. Fresh milk is separated cold and the fat and non-fat solids are processed separately to avoid "cooked flavour". The non-fat solids are spray-dried to produce a high quality skim milk powder. The butter-fat portion is packed as a solid.

At a far-away "re-combining" plant the fat and non-fat solids are homogenized and pasteurized using purified water absolutely free of mineral and other foreign matter. This process, while expensive, enables one American dairy concern Foremost—International Inc., to recombine and retail fluid milk with a fresh flavour in paper cartons for the equivalent of \$0.30 to \$0.32 an imperial quart.

There are unlimited possibilities in this process for stimulating foreign sales for fluid milk thus reducing our 'surplus' problems. Isolated areas and part of our own country unsuited to dairying could also use such a method to supply "fresh flavoured" fluid milk at a reasonable price.

Dr. Baker's research investigation at Macdonald of powdered whole milk seeks to discover if it is possible to produce a powdered product that will readily "dissolve" in water yet have the appearance, keeping qualities, and flavour of fresh whole milk. If it is possible to do this, further reductions in the cost of producing re-combined or re-constituted whole milk could be affected.

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Dairy Farm Management

The cost-price squeeze in farming tempts farmers to cut back on purchases of machinery, motor supplies, fertilizers, electrical equipment, spray materials and the like. The prices of these products so essential to modern farming have risen sharply in recent years. Fertilizer has gone up 30 percent; machinery, building materials and fencing have risen 80 percent. But farm labour, that other important production cost has increased as much as 4 times (400 percent) in some areas.

Surveys show that on many dairy farms, better techniques in growing and harvesting feed and in use of labour—the two biggest cost items—along with improved livestock management practices offer the best chances for reducing costs.

Many farmers don't prepare a good seed bed for hay and pasture crops, use insufficient fertilizer, or do not reseed often enough to maintain a high yielding stand. Haying equipment is often inefficient, barn layouts extremely wasteful of labour, and purchased protein supplements fed in lieu of growing high quality, cheap roughage on the farm.

Plant Breeders' Problems

Hundreds of research workers in Canada and the U.S. and all over the world are hard at work to develop new resistant varieties of crop plants to keep one step ahead of disease and insect pests.

The problem is one of combining ability to resist crop pests with high yielding ability. For example in the 1940's a new two-generation strain of European corn borer spread across the U.S. Corn Belt. Corn inbreds being developed at that time had to be re-evaluated. Corn had to have resistance to the first generation which prevents young larvae from feeding on the stalk in the leaf whorl. The second brood of borers feed in the ears and shank then move into the stalk. The problem here is to develop plants that will tolerate such attacks without too much loss in yield. Target for release of resistant corn strains is 1960.

Other problems are similar and it takes many years of patient work and extensive testing before a new strain or variety is recommended.

Bud Grafting Of Apple Trees

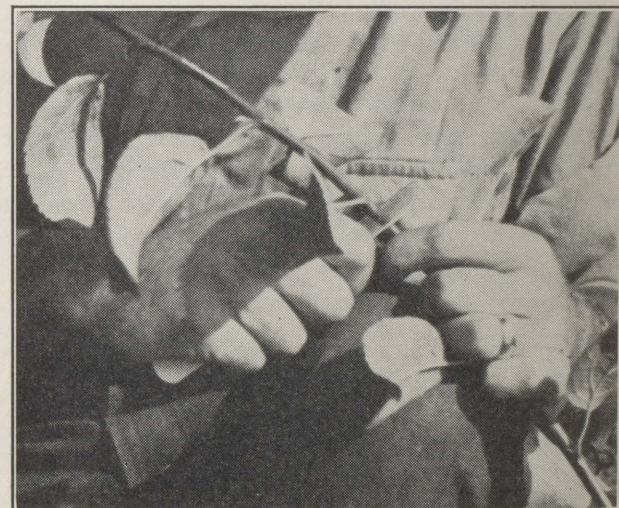
by C. D. Taper

Apple trees are propagated by grafting because cuttings made from their twigs do not readily root. Most apple trees, therefore, consist of two parts, namely the rootstock and an upper part known as the scion. The latter is fitted on to the stock. It soon grows into a tree, if the graft has been properly made. Scions may also be grafted to small branches. Grafting is usually done by nurserymen, but it may successfully be undertaken by anyone having deft fingers.

Budding is the easiest of all grafting techniques for the beginner. It can be done any time when the buds of the current season's growth are plump and full, and when the bark of the stock slips readily. Anyone who, as a schoolboy, has made a willow whistle will know when the bark is ready. This is usually in late July or early August.

The only tool necessary is a good knife with a thin, sharp blade. Cut a well hardened shoot of the current season's growth bearing fat buds of the desired variety. Lop the leaves off this bud stick, leaving a part of each leaf-stock as a little handle. Place the butt of the bud stick in a can of water in order to keep the buds from drying out. The budding should be done at once.

A vertical incision about 1 to 1½ inch long is cut into the stock with the knife just going through the bark. A transverse cut is made at its upper end so that a T is



Cutting the bud.

formed. Next, a bud is cut from the bud stick by starting the knife ½ or ⅝ inch below the bud and cutting very thinly upward and under it, taking care not to injure it with the blade. The knife thrust is terminated at a point ⅜ or ½ inch above the bud and the piece severed by a small cross cut. The result is a shield shaped of bark containing a minimum of wood beneath it, and the bud in its centre. If the shield is to be fitted to a very small, round stock the wood may be squeezed out by a light pressure of the thumb and forefinger. In the next step the lips



A shield bud.



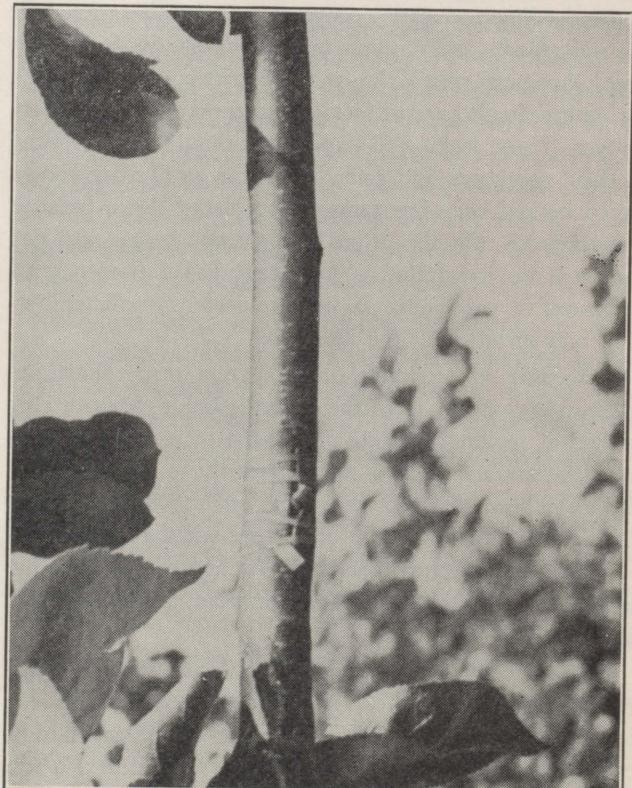
Inserting the bud.

of the T shaped incision are lifted with the point of the knife blade. The shield is grasped by the short leaf-stock and its point inserted at the top of the incision. The bud is thrust down until the top of the shield is in contact with the top of the T. The lips of the incision are folded back into place. The shield now lies enclosed in the T cut with only the bud showing.

The bark is tied firmly with two or three turns above and below the bud with a strip of pure rubber $\frac{3}{8}$ by 5 inches in size. Aeroplane modelling rubber serves very satisfactorily for this purpose. If the weather is hot and dry the cut and the bud may be painted with a very thin coat of grafting wax sold under the trade name "braco".

If the leaf-stock drops off within two weeks it is an indication that the graft has been successful. The bud will remain dormant until the following spring. Just before the buds open, the process is completed by cutting off the stock $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above the bud. The cut should be sloping and painted with braco in order to facilitate healing.

There remains the matter of after-care. The grafted bud is sometimes choked out by a vigorous growth of shoots from the stock. Shoots of this kind should be rubbed off for a distance of 5 inches below the inserted bud.



The completed graft.

Fitting and Showing Beef Cattle

by L. H. Hamilton

The market classes of beef cattle at our larger shows are usually followed with keen interest. The number of entries is generally large and the competition keen. Because of this the winning of a championship award is a thrill and experience not soon to be forgotten. In addition it results in considerable publicity for the breeder and feeder and is a profitable undertaking. Large numbers of club boys and girls compete annually. Some of these young people have had experience and will not require much advice but those lacking this experience can do much to improve their chances if they are sufficiently keen and aware of what to do. The purpose of this article is to offer suggestions which may be helpful.

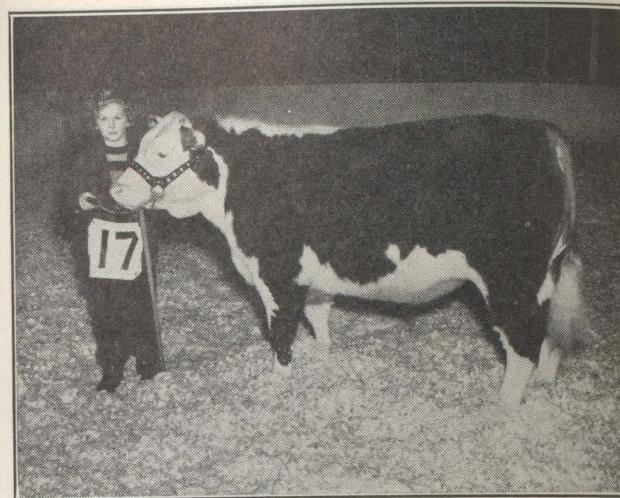
Present day standards demand correct type and conformation along with high condition and bloom to win. In selecting animals particular attention should be given to breed character, a good head, smoothness of form, straight lines, style and the ability to walk and stand correctly. Those who have only one exhibit will have made their choice already but where there is an opportunity the animal exhibiting most breed character and style should be given the most attention.

Feeding

What is perhaps of most importance at the moment is the feeding and care necessary to have the animal in the right bloom and with the most desirable finish at show time. As most people know, correct timing is perhaps the most difficult part of fitting, and experience is the best teacher. Those lacking in experience should be observant of their neighbors and friends. So far as Quebec shows are concerned very few animals are placed down because of over-finish. On the other hand, your chances are not improved by overfitting a steer that has a tendency to roughness or patchiness. A little underfinish will tend to keep him smooth and the hide loose.

In feeding for desirable finish a great many showmen believe they, alone, have the most desirable mixture and method of feeding. Because of this the amateur feels he is at a disadvantage. This is not necessarily so. Excellent results have been obtained with good quality legume hay as much as the animal will eat or pasture when available and a simple meal mixture consisting of home grown grains supplemented with gluten feed or bran and linseed oil meal.

In a feeding trial at Macdonald College during the past winter eight month old calves gained two lbs. per day and they were not full fed. The meal mixture used was Barley 4, Oats 3, Gluten feed 2 and Linseed Oil Meal 1 part. This was fed along with hay and grass silage. This mixture is not heavy having 70.8 percent total digestible nutrients.



A grand champion steer shown by an eleven-year old farm girl active in a Junior Club. This animal illustrates the proper finish and bloom desired and the result of proper training for showing.

This is an important point since heavy mixtures have a tendency to put cattle off their feed. The protein content was 17.3 percent. For calves this was considered satisfactory. For older cattle less protein is necessary. This mixture was ground not too fine and fed in that form twice a day. Some people are very partial to cooking grain feed. The main advantage of this is in improving the hide and in getting cattle to eat more without going off feed. Cattle that lack sufficient finish can be pushed faster with cooked feed but by proper planning this expense is not necessary. Do not over-feed. One and one half pounds of meal per 100 lbs. live weight is reasonable. To get an animal to eat more than this amount it is sometimes necessary to limit the amount of roughage fed. Twice a day feeding is generally preferable to three times per day.

Training

No matter what condition or finish a steer has he is not likely to win very much unless he is properly presented before the judge. Animals that are unruly or not properly groomed are not a good advertisement. Training the steer to lead does not require special ability but it does require constant attention so that the animal knows what is required of him and is not afraid to respond. Working with the animal helps a lot and near show time washing and grooming to improve the quality of skin and hair is necessary. Washing should be done frequently enough to remove the dirt and scurf that ordinarily accumulates. At least one good wash at home will help. In washing, brush thoroughly to remove chaff and dirt then soak the entire surface with warm water. Apply soap, castile or tar, and work up a good lather. Rub well into the skin. Wash out the soap with cooler water. Remove excess water by combing or by using a small stick. The hair should then be brushed down straight and lined with a 3 or 4 bar scoring comb. The lines should parallel the body. When

this has been done the hair is then combed and brushed upward from the sides to the top. If the hair is short, the animal may be made more attractive by waving it with a circular comb rather than by marking and fluffing. The tails of all animals and the heads of polled and dehorned cattle should be clipped about a week before the show.

Be sure the feet are kept trimmed. Long toes prevent an animal from standing and walking properly. They may often result in lameness. In trimming, work from the under-side or sole of the foot until they are level. Shaping may be done with pincers and a rasp as is used by blacksmiths.

Showing

A short time before showing the finishing touches should be put on. These include brushing up the hair and smoothing out rough spots, brushing out the tail and

cleaning the feet. The showman himself should be appropriately dressed. He should be careful to lead his animal into the ring at the right time so that the animal does not get tired and restless. Use an attractive halter either leather or rope. The showman should have a show stick or cane in one hand and the lead strap or rope carefully held in the other. He should walk on the left side of the animal, keep an eye on the judge and watch for his suggestions. He should not lose interest or allow himself to be distracted until the final placing is made. He should keep his animal squarely on its feet and hold the head to show the animal to the best advantage. A stylish animal should be led at every opportunity. Never lean on the animal you are showing. Leave nothing undone to win fairly. Don't argue with the judge. Be a good loser and a modest winner.

Home Management...

(continued from page 2)

ironer and cupboard space for storing laundry and laundry supplies. The dirty clothes are stored in a large ventilated bin built in the cupboard.

Good Lighting — Tasteful Decoration

Good lighting and ventilation in these rooms was an important consideration. Large fluorescent lights located in the ceiling give good central lighting and individual fluorescent tubes located under the upper cabinets in each work area provide supplementary lighting. A ventilation fan installed beside the stove carries away kitchen odours by way of an old chimney which remained from former days.

The upper cabinets throughout the kitchen and laundry have sliding doors and the base cabinets have the ordinary swing type. The wood cabinets have been given a grey finish which allows the beauty of the wood grain to show through. Yellow arborite counter tops and a green marble rubber tile floor offer a contrast to the cupboards. Chintz curtains matching a border of wall paper above the cupboards add a note of gaiety and warmth to the room.



International Federation Holds North American Regional Meeting

Thirty-five delegates attended the two day North American regional meeting of IFAP held in Washington last month.

Homer Brinkley, Executive Vice-President of National Council of Farmer Cooperatives was chairman of the meeting. The delegates elected Herschel Newsom, Master of the National Grange, as chairman for the next regional meeting.

The delegates discussed action being taken by international organizations to help stabilize prices in the world market for agricultural commodities. The particular role in this effort of the Food and Agriculture Organization and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was gone into in detail by the delegates. The delegates heard a report that present United States policy, as expressed in the recent GATT session in Geneva and at United Nations Commodity discussions, appears to be developing in opposition to commodity agreements.

Surpluses came in for considerable discussion. It was noted that governments are presently co-operating through FAO on disposing of surpluses so the world market will not be wrecked, but it was said there is considerably more room for governmental co-operation on the problem.

Considerable discussion was held on a new parity formula price support program being advocated by The Canadian Federation of Agriculture. It would set support prices between 65 and 85 percent of a parity formula. The formula would use 1925-29 as a base period and adjust the prices to the most recent ten years period.

Close to the dining room are metal lined bread and cake drawers with a bread board which pulls out beneath the counter. A large filing cupboard in this area takes care of hard-to-store trays.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

The Sun Shone For Ormstown

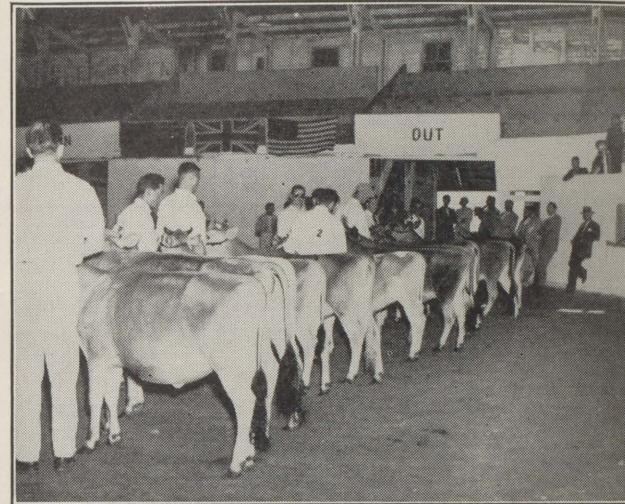
ACCORDING to last year's agreement, both Ormstown and Lachute moved their fair dates up a week, and the results, so far as weather was concerned, justified the move. For the first time in several years Ormstown wasn't rained out, and exhibitors, spectators and workmen alike enjoyed ideal fair weather.

The livestock show was one of the biggest on record. In fact, there were so many animals on the ground that some of the breeders were asked to take their animals that had been judged early in the week home so that there would be room in the barns for the Holsteins that came into the ring later. Figures below give a good indication of the size of the show.

Jerseys	115
Ayrshires	113
Holsteins	148
Angus	37
Hereford	9
Shorthorns	18
Show horses	168
Draft horses	140
Sheep	203
Hogs	74
Poultry	400

Attendance figures, when compared with those of the past year or so, were good; but for a show of this calibre and with so much to offer, we cannot understand why the grounds, and particularly the judging arena, were not packed all the time. The cattle were there, tops in quality and numbers; farm machinery and all the other exhibitors had their attractive booths well organized; there was a good programme of harness racing. And yet the crowds of people one might have expected just didn't show up. Those that did saw a well-organized and well-run show, one of which the directors can be justly proud. One thing that we always notice at Ormstown is the way "machinery row" is laid out; the various companies are spotted side by side along the roadway and a quick walk along the row gives one an over-all picture of the offerings, before going back to give closer attention to particular exhibits noticed the first time. There is no walking all over the lot to find the machinery displays.

The midway at Ormstown is not the main feature, which we feel is a good thing. There seems to be more and more of a tendency these days for the midway attractions to rival the agricultural aspects of a fair, but the



This class of senior yearlings was photographed just as the judging was finished.

Ormstown directors seem to be able to keep things in perspective and to place first things first.

Goat classes, an innovation this year, created a lot of interest among whatever spectators managed to find their way to the sheep barns, and Gordon Green's Karakul and other unusual-looking sheep in the pens came in for a lot of attention.

The displays of handicrafts by the school children, home crafts, needle-work and so forth were tastefully arranged upstairs in the pavilion building, and on the lower floor home appliances caught the eye in the various displays. And finally, bouquets to the ladies who prepared and served the delicious home-cooked meals in the main dining room.

Judging Results

Jerseys: Judge Art McKeown of Richmond Hill, Ont. chose Miss E. B. Speyer's Springmont Radar Valor, the top two-year old bull, as senior and grand champion. Dr. McCall's aged bull North River Standard Beacon, was reserve senior and grand. Mrs. A. R. Virgin had the junior and the reserve junior championships. In females, McCall had the aged cow Pine Gables Jester's Tinsel for senior and grand champion with Mrs. Virgin showing Clematis John's Lovely Lass for junior and reserve grand

champion. Reserve senior championship went to Wm. McEwen of Ormstown, and reserve junior was Pierre Veillon's. The graded herd prize went to McCall as well as the senior get. McEwen had the progeny of dam and the dairy herd, Veillon taking junior get.

Ayrshires: In the bull classes Russel Logan of Howick showed Meadowcroft Golden wonder, the top 2-year old, for the senior and grand champion; Burnside Trump Card, the top senior yearling, was junior and reserve grand champion for R. R. Ness & Sons. Clifford Cooke of Burke, N.Y. had the reserve senior, and J. G. Wilson of St. Valentin the reserve junior bull.

Burnside White Feature was senior and grand champion female for R. R. Ness & Sons, with reserve going to M. Cumming of Lancaster on Treave Queenie 3rd. J. G. Wilson had the junior champion and Cumming the reserve. Ness took the graded herd ribbon and Cumming the balance of the group classes. F. S. Biggs, Dundas, Ont., judged this breed.

Holsteins: Tom Cleland of La Tuque placed the black and whites, choosing W. K. MacLeod's Carnation Northman for senior and grand champion, giving reserve to Collin's Crest Regal Fobes, second in the aged bull class, shown by D. Collins of Malone, N.Y. George Gladu had both junior and reserve junior champions.

Collins took reserve senior and grand on Harmil Pietji Daisy, with the championship going to W. K. McRae & Son of Howick on Garrymede Connie Pabst, first aged cow in milk. Gladu had the junior championship on Gladale R. A. Nite, reserve going to MacRae on Raeburn Mistress Maisie. Collins took the graded herd and dairy herd awards, and L. Morgan had the get of sire class.

Canadians had four herds out, with the majority of the tops going to one or other of the Sylvestres. L. A. Sylvestre of St. Simon had the senior and grand champion

and the reserve junior bull, while E. Sylvestre of St. Hyacinthe had all the other championships and groups.

Beef Cattle

Classes were small in breeds other than Angus, but quality was good throughout. Only one herd of Herefords, that of Clark Jones of Beebe, was out, Saraguay Farms at Cartierville and Arthur Neilsen of Glenelm showed Shorthorns, and the five breeders with Angus filled classes up to as many as ten entries, as in the two year and over cow class.

Mrs. Pitfield (Saraguay Farms) had the senior and grand and the junior champion in the Shorthorn bull classes, the senior and grand, junior and reserve grand in the female classes. Get of sire went to Neilsen as did progeny of dam.

In Angus judging, L. T. Porter showed the senior and grand bull, the junior and the reserve junior female, and took breeder's herd and progeny of dam. Senior and grand, and the reserves, went to S. L. Kerr along with get of sire and reserve junior bull. E. & B McKellar of Ste. Genevieve had the junior and reserve grand bull and one of the group classes. S. L. Kerr of Vaudreuil had the reserve junior bull, the senior and grand and the reserves in the females and took the get of sire class.

Sheep and Hogs

Ram and ewe ribbons went to H. Skinner for Shropshires and Oxfords, Dougall Cumming for Leicesters and Suffolk, Boyd Ayre for Cheviots and Lloyd Ayre for Hampshires. Other breeds were topped by Gordon Green.

The grand champion Yorkshire was shown by W. E. Burton, the junior ribbon went to Hooker Bros. L. A. Sylvestre showed the senior and grand champion sow, Hooker the reserve and the junior champion was L. A. Sylvestre's entry.



"Something for nothing — or almost nothing." What is a fair without its barkers and salesmen?



Judging in the ladies' division was Miss Wren of the Macdonald College Handicrafts Department.

Lachute Did It Again

WHAT has been said about Ormstown applies to Lachute; beautiful weather, excellent livestock show, and a well-managed programme combined to make Lachute Fair week a memorable one for Argenteuil County. And yet, although evening attendance was satisfactory, the livestock paraded and were judged in front of what might be called sparse crowds. The grandstand under the trees was about the coolest spot on the grounds, and its raised seats gave an uninterrupted view of the proceedings, but it was poorly filled most of the time. And we suspect that a good many of the watchers were families of the exhibitors. The same phenomenon was in evidence at Ormstown the week before. It would be interesting to know the reason.

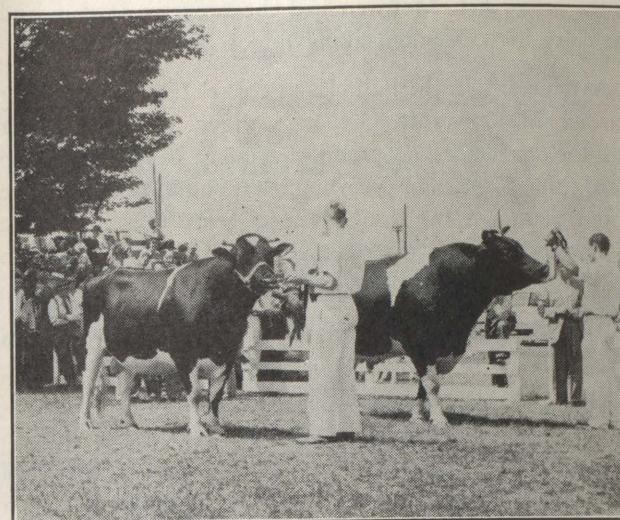
The horse show is another example. True, here, in the "green ring" there is no provision for spectator seating, unless one counts the grandstand across the running track. Nevertheless, one would think that with the number and quality of horses going through their paces in front of the judge, at least a few people would be interested in watching. But they apparently were not.

In addition to the 102 light horses and 150 heavy horses, which made a show by themselves well worth seeing, there were:

11 exhibitors showing	116 Ayrshires
16	113 Holsteins
6	64 Jerseys
4	39 Guernseys
2	19 Canadians
1	9 Shorthorns
1	10 D.P. Shorthorns
5	39 Angus
2	17 Herefords
10	192 sheep
11	86 hogs

Local merchants had their usual displays in place and so did the machinery companies. This part of the grounds was better filled than usual, it seemed to us, and just about everything that could possibly be used on the farm was on display. The Midway, set away by itself where it can be visited without getting into the way of the more important events of the fair, was clean and attractive looking, but the rides, during the day time, were running empty most of the time. The large crowds in the evenings, however, made up for this.

It was unfortunate, from the spectator point of view, that the loud speaker system broke down in the judging ring. If we have any criticisms to make, we might mention the fact that unless one is in the stands throughout all the judging, it is difficult to know just what is going on. The regulars, of course, know who is who in the ring, but for the casual spectator who comes up from town and decides to watch the judging, there is nothing to tell him what class is being judged, who placed where in the class,



At the close of the Holstein bull championship class: the reserve and the senior champions await their ribbons.

who had the championships, what class is about to come out, and so forth. There are a number of barn walls facing the ring; it should be simple to arrange a "score-board" type of thing, one for each ring, on which someone would post the class and section as the animals come out. Also, it seems to us that there is an undue delay in getting the animals into the ring for the start of each class. The horse judges have the same difficulty, we notice, but at least they call their classes out over the P.A. system when someone is holding up the programme.

These, however, are relatively minor points. The important thing is that Lachute put on a grand livestock show, and it is a shame that more people didn't see it.

Ayrshires: Cumming Bros. and Harold Blaney & Son's Glengarry Ruth's Burton was the senior and grand champion bull, first in a class of seven aged bulls; the junior and reserve grand champion was J. H. Black's Darland Ever Ready Challenger, the only entry in the senior yearling class. Reserve junior was Cumming Bros' Glengarry Joyce's Luck the top bull calf in a class of 10 entries.

In females, Cumming Bros also had the senior and grand champion, Glengarry Jessie, top in a class of 8 aged cows in milk, with reserve going to J. P. Bradley on Rosedene Lady 3rd. The junior champion was another Cumming entry, Glengarry Lucky Winsome Lady, the top in a class of 13 senior yearlings, and they also had the reserve on Bombers Stella. Cumming animals took all the group classes.

Holsteins: W. K. MacLeod's Carnation Northman took his second championship of the month in the bull

classes; Leslie Nixon & Son showed Maplenix Vernon for reserve senior and grand champion bull. The junior championship went to George Gladu's bull calf, Illehee Royal Hope top in a class of 15, and he also had Gladale Canary Legacy for the reserve junior.

Basil Dawley saw judge Wilson give the senior and grand championship ribbon for females to his Lulu Korndyke, R. A. Delight and MacLeod took the reserve on Ridgedale Francy Achilles. The junior and reserve junior champions both came from the 25-entry senior yearling class, Glenoden Farms having the championship and Gladu the reserve.

Honours in the group classes were divided among George Gladu, who won junior get and breeders herd, Harold Wilson, who had the senior get and progeny of dam, and W. K. MacLeod who topped the graded herd class.

Jerseys: The senior and grand champion bull, and the reserve came from the aged bull class of 4 entries, North River Farm having the champion N. R. Standard Beacon with the Boy's Farm showing the reserve senior. The junior and reserve grand champion was Stone Ayr Surprise Glow for S. G. Patterson, and J. J. MacKenzie & Son had the reserve junior.

North River Farm cleaned up in the female championships, standing down only to the Boy's Farm which took the reserve senior and grand championship. North River entries also won all the group classes.

Guernseys: Jean Phillip St. Jacques was the heavy winner in the breed, winning the Eaton trophy for the best display and taking three championship ribbons and winning two of the group classes. Louis George St. Jacques had the senior and grand champion bull and the

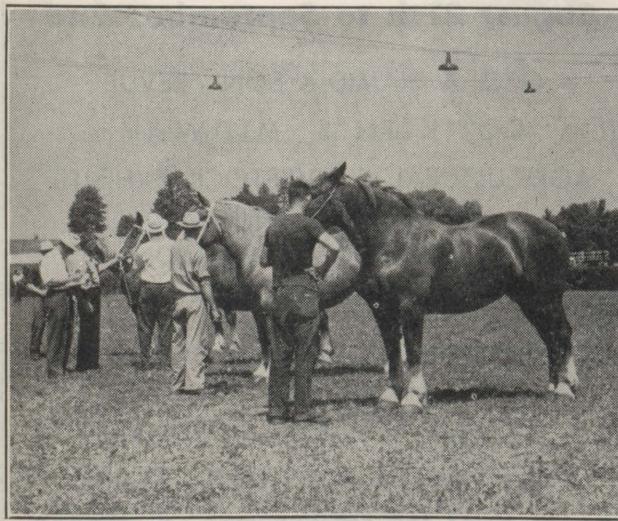
reserve junior female, Wal-Ken Farms had the junior bull and the reserve senior and grand female, and another St. Jacques, Remi, took the senior get of sire class.

Canadians: Ernest Sylvestre was the only one showing in the bull classes, and he won the grand and reserve grand ribbons for females, with Marcel Sylvestre showing the junior and reserve junior female.

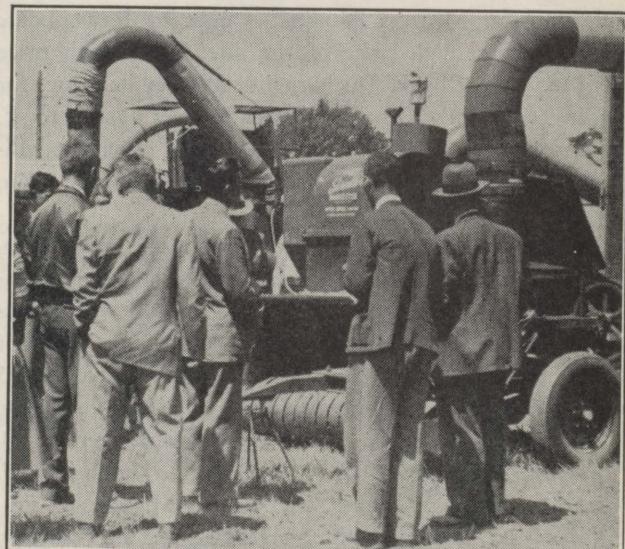
Beef cattle: A. D. McGibbon & Sons were the only exhibitors of Dual Purpose Shorthorns, and Mrs. W. C. Pitfield had the only Shorthorns at the fair. The Angus show had 39 animals entered and top honours were shared by four exhibitors. S. L. Kerr's Bridlington Farm showed the junior and reserve grand champion bull, the reserve senior bull, the senior and grand champion female and took the get of sire class. To L. T. Porter went the ribbons for senior and grand champion bull, the reserve junior female and wins in three groups. Lloyd Balharrie had the reserve senior and grand female and Chas. Graham the junior female and the reserve junior bull.

In Herefords, Clark Jones took the championships except the junior and reserve grand bull, which was shown by Netherdale Farms. Netherdale also won the get of sire class, with the other groups going to Jones, who was the only entrant in two of them.

All the usual and some not so usual sheep breeds were represented, and results were not out of line with forecasts. In Oxfords, H. Skinner & Son had the champion ram W. E. Burton the ewe. Skinner had both tops in Shropshires, Lloyd Ayre in Southdowns and Hampshires Boyd Ayre in Suffolks and Cheviots. Dougall Cumming had the champion Leicester ram, Burton the ewe. In other breeds, the champion ram was a Dorset Horn shown by Henry Christensen, and the ewe a Karakul from Green's flock.



This is a class of dry Belgian mares. Although the horses were tops in quality, hardly anyone except the handlers and other officials saw any of them judged.



Farm machinery displays are getting bigger and bigger, but they still are a centre of attention at any fair.

The Brown Corporation Herd Dispersed

The Brown Corporation Holstein herd has been dispersed after 33 years of existence, during which time it has grown to international repute under the skilful management of Master Breeder Tom Cleland. The dispersal sale at St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. on June 13th brought a crowd of well over 1000 people to the arena, some to buy, some to watch the break-up of the well-known family; descendants of cows that were brought together in the first place as a means of supplying milk for the families of workmen at the paper mill at La Tuque.

The herd is now well and truly dispersed. Twenty-nine head were bought by Quebec farmers, and 20 went to Ontario. Six went to Virginia, 4 to New Hampshire, 2 to New York and 1 to each of Ohio and Vermont. A buyer took 5 head to Colombia, Venezuela got 1 and so did Uruguay.

Raymondale Farm at Vaudreuil bought 5 head, including Brown's Mistress Annette which, at the age of 13, brought an unexpected \$2000. as the first female to be sold. Rated "excellent", she is a daughter of Montvic Rag Apple Master. Also going to Raymondale was Brown's Belldina Mercedes, a bred heifer, which went for \$1125. They also paid \$825 for Brown's Mistress Pansy, whose bull calf sold to a buyer from Uruguay for \$400.

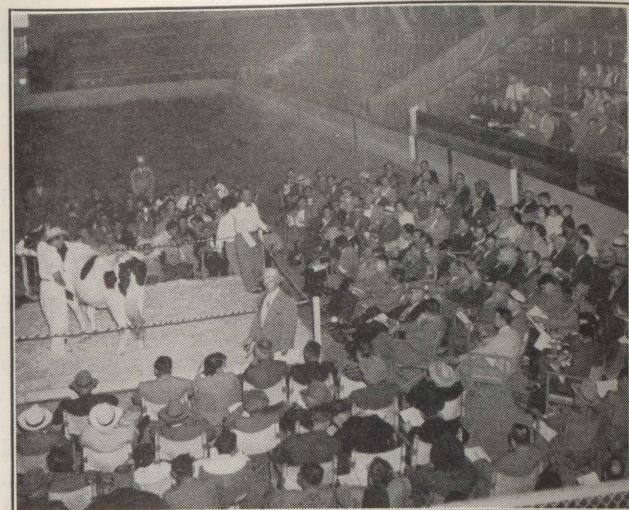
J. M. Fraser of Streetsville, Ont. paid the top price for any animal at the sale when he got Brown's Commando Joe for \$5100 against stiff opposition. This 6 months old bull calf, a son of Master Commando, has a line of high-quality blood in his pedigree and was an obvious favourite with the bidders.

Paul Adam, a farmer and dealer from Beloeil, Que. paid \$1200 for Brown's Master Commando, a 2-year old bull, a son of Mistress Annette, bought by Raymondale for the second high price of the sale. Third high price was \$1850, paid by F. Ducharme of Princeville, Que. for Pastorale Brown's Ginette, whose bull calf sold to E. Quinn of Metcalfe, Ont. for \$275. M. H. Farms at Millican, Ont. paid \$1100 for Brown's Mistress Lucy Ann, a "good plus" five year old.

Quebec buyers who took two head each were Wm. Bousquet of La Presentation, M. Chamberlain of Clarenceville, Allan Dowbiggin of Austin, one of whose bids was \$800 for a "good plus" 3-year old, F. S. Tarte of Montreal and R. H. Tolhurst of Howick who paid \$975 for Brown's Mistress Mercedes, another "good plus" cow.

Other Quebec buyers, taking 1 head each, were K. B. Finlayson, Ormstown, H. L. Guilbert, Vercheres, F. Jalbert, St. Paul, A. Meyer, Lachute, A. Michon, La Presentation, M. Pinsonneault, St. Hilaire, A. L. Pomeroy, Compton, G. Pousette, St. Liboire, S. Simon, Hudson.

Of the buyers from Ontario, Elmcroft Farms at Osha-



The camera could show only part of the crowd at the Brown Corporation dispersal sale at St. Hyacinthe last month.

wa, with 4 head, and R. R. & J. J. Denovan, Dalkeith, with 3 head, led the parade of bidders from that province. One of Elmcroft's purchases was Brown's Abegweit Betty for which they paid \$650. Her full sister went for \$50 more to F. S. Tarte of Montreal. The Denovans paid \$800 for Brown's Mistress Johanna B. and \$775 for Mistress Agnes.

With a gross take of \$43,800, the sale average was \$653.73.

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Roll Out The Barrel

Frank Sydney of Dorion, P.Q., a retired businessman, believes in making the most of things as he finds them. With a hankering for strawberries of his own growing, and with no room around his suburban home for a strawberry bed, he hit on a scheme which solved his problem neatly.

He took an ordinary barrel, bored two-inch holes at intervals in the sides, then planted about fifty young strawberry plants through the holes, filling up the barrel with earth as he went. A topping of plants all across the open top of the barrel finished the planting job.

A two-inch perforated pipe running down through the centre of the barrel takes care of watering. Water poured into the pipe soaks the earth without difficulty.

With the barrel painted white and set on a base of large stones with rock garden plants blooming among them, he has added a novel touch to his flower garden and assured himself of a supply of strawberries throughout the season.

The close-up picture shows the plants growing out through the holes, and the success of the venture can be gauged by the size of the berry Mr. Sydney is holding.

Dear Readers

What are you doing these days? Much the same as I am, I expect, and that is spraying for bugs and diseases. I am also trying to get rid of ants in the rock garden, where they've set up housekeeping under the stones. "The nerve of them!" wouldn't you say. I dusted their home with D.D.T. —do you suppose that will end them?

The apple trees are sprayed and show signs of a promising crop, for which I'll be glad as it has been two years since we've had a crop. The frost hit the trees last spring when they were in bloom so we only had a few apples. Now the thing is to keep the insects, especially the railroad worms, away and perhaps I'll have some sparkling ruby coloured jelly from the Queen's Choice crabs or pale amber jelly from the Transparents and jars of thinly-sliced peach apples in thick jellied syrup. Well I can dream, can't I?

We whitewashed the barn and added three pounds of methoxychlor to the whitewash. We haven't had any barn flies since we started doing this about four years ago. It saves time spent with the sprayer as well as being very effective for the flies.

I'm going to dust the gladiolus with D.D.T. whenever I have the can of poison out. I learned that this will keep thrips away. They are a fine, hair-like insect about an eighth of an inch long, hardly visible to the naked eye. But the havoc they do in

the gladiolus beds! Poor bloom or none at all, and damaged bulbs, are the results of their presence.

We would like to have the oats sprayed for weeds. The High-Low Forest Forum expect their sprayer to be operating soon. It is one of their projects which has become a reality. It will be for rent so other farmers can benefit from its use as well as their own forum members. It will work out of Sawyerville, possibly with a tractor from one of the farm implement dealers there, and they will supply the weed spray also. So here's hoping for a war on weeds in Compton County.

Amidst all this and hoeing too, we can take time occasionally for a glimpse of heavenly blue sky and fleecy white clouds. There are generally some tell-tale streaks left by jets as they fly over almost beyond hearing distance. They fly so high now they are almost invisible. Wasn't it just a few years ago that we always went out to wave to the pilot when a plane went over? They were so near they frightened the calves in the calf pasture and made the hens run to roost. "How fast aeronautics have advanced," are my thoughts as I hoe another row.

Yes, and the Roads Department is expanding our good highways. We're getting a tar-surfaced road within a few weeks. Next year we'll be riding to Farm Day on a Black Ribbon of Tar, connected directly to Macdonald College by a No. 1 highway. They built the new roadbed last fall in preparation for re-surfacing and tar this summer.

The last two wet summers haven't helped the fields around here. I never saw so much sorrel, and a patch of swale grass is growing up in one of our driest fields. The new seeding really shows signs of the poor start it got last fall. Anyway, ours is well ditched. The ruts turned up by the binder last fall are as deep as ditches.

The silo is cleaned out waiting to be filled but the boss says by the looks of the new seeding we'll be putting

the first crop into dry hay. Then we'll fill the silo with green oats and second crop or rowan, as our friends "down States" call it. Arguments about corn ensilage versus green grass, millet or oats are quite the topic around here. Corn silage generally loses out in the debate. Possibly if the climate were a little warmer we'd have higher yields and it would be more profitable. Just now the green grass or cereal crops give the highest yields. Rye has not proved satisfactory either because it winterkills. That may be because of the heavy soil and not enough drainage.

The month of June always brings up some good fishing stories, but the best story of the biggest fish is now followed by Pond Improvement Plans. You don't suppose this will bring in a new type of farming, that of raising fish? It almost seems as if that might be possible after hearing of some of the successes that have been made in that direction. I once heard of an American who produced twice the number of pounds of fish as he had of beef on the same land after building ponds. He even fertilized them.

Oh, yes, on the way to the mailbox I passed an ant with his suitcase packed, so I bade him a very congenial farewell and sent my best wishes along to his family who had already vacated the rock garden.

As ever, *Wally.*

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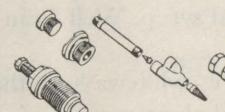
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THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Here And There In Health And Welfare

by Anne Leggett

June saw the celebration of the Semi-centenary of Macdonald College. This is an institution that arose in the mind of a business man who felt that many Universities carved out the higher training in Law, Medicine and Engineering, but provided no place in their programme for the arts and science of Home, School and Farm. The results of that idea are felt all over the world today and the College must be proud of its students, who have made such a contribution to our national life.

The Women's Institutes of Quebec are aware of the immense advantage of being able to meet at the College for their annual convention. We, too, look upon the College as our "Home". Here we meet to hear of work already accomplished and to plan our future objective.

The success of our organization, and its steady growth all over the world, is due to the fact that we are non political and non-sectarian. Our objectives down through the years have all been for the common good. Every branch throughout the province is taking a keen interest in Health and Welfare.

Our own and the health of our family is our first thought. "How well do I eat?" is a question often asked. Three good balanced meals a day, should be the answer. If you feel a little low, perhaps you need iron. Try a few prunes or raisins daily as an addition to your menu. Liver too, is a particularly rich source of vitamins.

Do not go in for special diets, unless they are recommended by your doctor. When you buy extra vitamin pills examine the labels carefully. There is no point in spending money on pills that contain a higher proportion of vitamins than the body can use.

We should all learn to relax. So few of us take time off to really rest. We just rush from morning to night with muscles and face tense, growing old before our time. Ten to 20 minutes every day, just "letting go", will make you feel a new woman; also to "grow calm, serene, gentle".

We are gradually seeing results of working together through the years. Already in some provinces legislation

has been enacted and provision made for older people. Two room units are being built, providing shelter within the means of old age pensioners, with small incomes.

In our work for mental health we considered the problem of the backward or mentally retarded child. These children should be looked after by the Government. We women are trying to promote classes, then bring them to the local School Board for recognition. The children are entitled to an education. Do not let anyone tell you the work of helping a backward child is a lost cause. IT IS NOT. A class has been started in this district, sponsored by the parents under the supervision of the local School Board. Supported in part by the Women's Institutes of the County and local Service Groups. The class was started in January of this year in a rented hall with necessary facilities. We have a salaried teacher and a voluntary helper for each day of the week.

Up to the present time, the children have made real progress. They range from seven years to 16 years of age. They have learned to follow a set programme, the meaning of discipline, to work with their fingers, and to concentrate for longer periods. There is definite progress in articulation, also in walking. They do marching and play games to music, which they love. They have learned to say and remember a short prayer and show a keen appreciation of music and singing.

The C.G.I.T. Group, Manual Training Class, Junior Red Cross, have provided and made for them many articles to assist them in co-ordination. The boy and girl of 16 are beginning to form letters and read simple words.

To see these children and their progress is a heart-warming experience. We have a sympathetic teacher, with lots of patience and love for her pupils. Under her guidance our class for mentally retarded children is truly worth while. Countries that progress are those that look after the weak, as well as the strong.

In closing this, my last article for the Journal, I quote, "The best preparation for the future is the present; well seen to, and the last duty well done."

Business And The Board

by Angela Evans

"You are important to the branches and to the executive, as you are the link between the two groups, said Mrs. LeBaron, welcoming members of the provincial board to the annual meeting, held at Macdonald College, Tuesday, June 21st. This is always held immediately prior to the convention, giving an opportunity to study reports, approve (or otherwise) recommendations and generally prepare the business agenda to be presented to the delegates at the larger gathering.

A pamphlet on procedure, a revision of a former outline, is being prepared by a committee. This will be available later for distribution, a copy to each branch.

County presidents were asked to urge branches to send their histories to the Q.W.I. office for safekeeping. This project is lagging badly, only about half are in since this was adopted a few years ago.

The decision was made to make the awarding of prizes in the provincial Tweedsmuir contest a permanent feature. The first prize for each class will be \$10 and the second \$5; these awards going to the branch from which the entry was forwarded.

Two recommendations from the Course "Facts! Fingers! Fun!" were brought to the board for consideration. (a) That the term of office for branch officers follow the present pattern for the county officers, namely, that the term of office shall be one year and that officers may be elected for not more than two further consecutive terms. (b) That the 50th anniversary of the Q.W.I. be celebrated with a pageant, with all branches taking part (1961). The delegates' action on these will be reported in the convention story in the next issue of the Journal.

A detailed discussion followed the treasurer's report. Attention was called to the "Barometer" of the Q.W.I. Service Fund, a chart depicting the standing of the various

counties with regard to the Fund. Members were asked to bring home the great need for supporting their own organization before giving away large sums to other causes. Pooling of fares was also discussed and the procedure for reimbursement of delegates clarified.

The names of the scholarship and bursary winners were announced. These are as follows: Frederica Campbell MacFarlane Memorial, Miss Judith Ann Pratt, Sherbrooke; Mrs. Alfred Watt Memorial, Miss Joyce Wideman, Deschenes; Bursary in Agriculture, Mr. Rolfe Gasser, Pike River. The scholarships are awarded in the School of Household Science.

Mrs. J. Ossington, Citizenship Convenor, gave a resume of the Civil Defense Course at Arnprior, which she attended in the early spring. She has been asked to draw up a long term program for the Q.W.I. applicable to the rural woman's place in this project. Mrs. Ossington also spoke on the UNICEF Gift Coupon plan, which will be carried on under her department but on a voluntary basis.

Reports of the special committees, Resolutions and Nominating were presented, and some discussion held in preparation for the open meeting the closing day of the convention.

All were happy to welcome the very good friend and honorary member of the Q.W.I., Mme. P. C. Lebeau. She spoke briefly and was heard later at the convention.

There was the usual lively period given over to discussion of topics introduced by convenors and county presidents. Problems were aired, suggestions made and views exchanged. "Horse and buggy days are a thing of the past, the older member must be willing to step down and let youth take over" was a general conclusion, and the theme of the convention "Setting Our House in Order", was commended as being most apt.

All members of the executive were present for this annual meeting, four out of the six provincial convenors and only two counties not represented.

Office Doings

Provincial Convention; Mrs. J. W. Adams, F.W.I.C. President, performing the ceremony. (The winners were announced in the early spring and fully reported in the April issue of the Journal).

The Junior Rally will be over when this reaches you. Dates were July 12-15, Bury, in Compton County. A varied program was carried out ranging from discussions on the W.I. itself to swimming and hikes. "The purpose of the JW.I. is to provide worthwhile activities for rural teen-agers", said the Junior Supervisor, Mrs. Cameron, in her report at the convention. Such camps are an indispensable part of any junior program.

The winning entry in the Quebec Tweedsmuir contest (painting section) was placed second in the national competition. Congratulations to Mrs. J. B. Hamilton and her Institute, South Bolton. First prize went to Mrs. G. V. McBride, Port Arthur, Ont. The Pense Homemakers' Club, Sask. won double honours with first place in village history and handicrafts. Runners-up here were, handicrafts, Churchill W. I., N. S., and village history tied between Blue Lake, Auburn and Thamesford, all of Ontario. The silver cup in each of the three sections was presented at the June F.W.I.C. Biennial in Winnipeg. The provincial prizes, first and second in each section were awarded at the Thursday evening session of the

How It Is Done

Stories of two special projects have been received. The first comes from South Bolton, where books have been taken from the Travelling Library since 1951. A scheme has been worked out whereby the library is now self-supporting—but we shall let Mrs. A Dufresne, Convenor of Education, tell her own story.

Library Project

"We now take the 20 books for four months for \$2, the plan that is mentioned on the folder. We had tried the 50 for \$5 but found that four months was a rather short time to get that many books read. We are planning to try the 50 again this winter, when the library is more active.

"When the books come in we type out several lists and send one to each person that makes use of the library, or any that we think might become interested. Each book is given a number on this list. I make out cards with this number and name of the book and as the person takes out the book we charge them five cents and put their name on the card. I used to give each person a number and use that but found it was more of a nuisance than any good, so now I just use a name or initial—anything that tells me where the book is. This is also necessary as the College has to know how many times the book has been read when they pick it up again. I keep the card and when the book is returned just slip it in the back pocket of the book. Since we have been doing this we have had some books donated to us which I have fixed the same way, but use letters instead of numbers so there is no danger of getting them confused with those from the van."

The other project is one carried on by Bury W. I. This is a Rock Garden in memory of deceased members. The accompanying picture gives a view of the plaque which marks the site. Mrs. G. Parsons tells the story here.



Cemetery Made Beautiful

"The steep slopes flanking each side of the steps leading from the street level to the cemetery suggested an ideal situation for such a project.

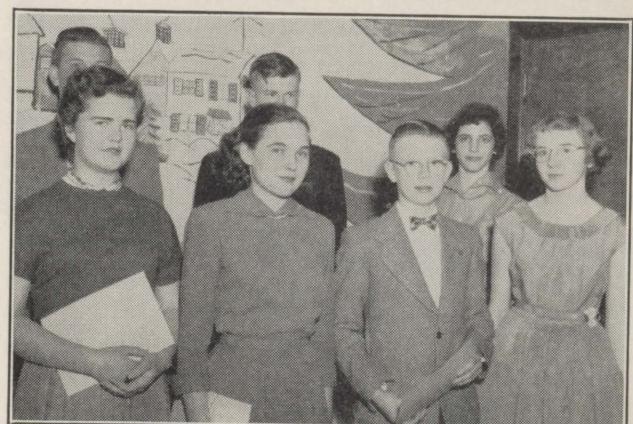
"The idea was conceived and put into effect by Mrs. Everett Wootten, who had in mind the two fold purpose of creating a spot of beauty and dedicating it to the memory of deceased members of the local W. I. Members donate plants, etc. and give of their time to keep it a place of beauty. A previous reference to this project in the Journal aroused the interest of Mrs. W. E. Bernhardt, Athelstan, who has generously contributed plants, bulbs and seeds. The memorial tablet shows the inscription designating its purpose, the engraving of which, as well as the setting up, was done gratuitously by the Drennan Bros. of Cookshire.

"These kindly acts are greatly appreciated by the members of Bury W. I."



The winners in the Junior Section: Front row, left to right: Patsy Rose, Ormstown; Margaret Whyte, Howick; Lynda Dahms, Huntingdon. Second row, Heather Currie, Franklin Centre; Robert Anderson, Howick; Dorothy Levine, Huntingdon.

Talking of projects—the pictures show this year's results in the Public Speaking contest in the schools of Chateauguay-Huntingdon. This annual project has been carried on for several years by the County Institute with outstanding success.



Senior Section: Front row, left to right: Sheila Brown, Howick; Jean Arthur, Franklin Centre; Donald Coglan, Huntingdon; Heather Towns, Ormstown. Second row: Norris Sample, Hemmingford; Barry Stewart, Huntingdon; Rhoda Sheffren, Ormstown.

The Month With The W.I.

"Facts! Fingers! Fun!" All one needs to do is to quote the title of the Q.W.I. Leadership Course to summarize what has been said when members attending it reached home. Reports this month cover that first meeting after, and we hear such comments as "We learned how to tackle some of our problems", "There is a place for music and fun at every meeting", "We like to show the jewellery we made". Now—to put it all into practice.

County meetings were another highlight. All found the talks given by Q.W.I. executive members most helpful. A new cancer dressing station is being opened at Lachute and all branches are sending representatives to that centre on specified days to assist with the work. A request went to the Lachute Fair Committee for permission to operate a rest room on the grounds. An inter-branch competition in handwork was a feature of the Brome County Meeting. Winners were, in this order, Knowlton's Landing, Austin and South Bolton. The dolls dressed in costumes of the countries represented in ACWW, a county project, were on display at the Compton meeting. These are to be shown at the County Fair. Gatineau does much for their hospital at Wakefield. The over-all picture from all meetings shows a slight decrease in membership but more and better work done—proof of the kind of member that is left. You'll find references to new members enrolled in the news that follows. If this tendency keeps up that total should look better next year.

Argenteuil: Arundel had many guests at the meeting; the county president, Mrs. Crosby and 1st vice-president, Mrs. Wilson, the Q.W.I. convenor of Welfare & Health, Mrs. Leggett, and a guest from Holland, Mrs. Salm. Talks were given by Mrs. Crosby and Mrs. Leggett on different phases of W.I. work, and an apron contest with prizes was held. *Frontier* celebrated the 25th anniversary with a well planned program consisting of reading of the first minutes, highlights of the history since, a talk by Miss Catterson of the Lachute High School staff, and music. Copies of an anniversary poem, written by a member, Mrs. A. Graham, were given to members and guests. At the regular meeting Dr. Kirby gave a talk on Cancer and linen was collected for the Cancer Clinic. *Jerusalem-Bethany* observed Grandmothers' Day. A special poem was read and a contest on articles now in common use



Dolls dressed as county project — to be displayed at the County Fair at Cookshire

but of which our grandmothers knew nothing. Mrs. McGibbon displayed a kit of articles made from cotton, put out by the Can. Spool Cotton Co. An auction of plants and shrubs netted \$9. This W.I. is planning a boat trip. *Lachute* had a display of minerals from Oka, also samples of cotton from the Can. Spool Cotton Co. A talk on insect borers on red and white pines was given by Mrs. McGibbon. Through the courtesy of Mr. O. Valois, M.P. the branch had a trip to Ottawa where it visited the House of Commons and made a tour of the Parliament Buildings. *Mille Isles* made plans for the annual picnic and exchanged favorite recipes. At *Pioneer* an exhibit of patterns for home sewing articles was held, and Mrs. McGibbon gave a talk on "What Being a Housewife Involves". *Upper Lachute-East End* collected \$1 in fines from the rollcall, "Sing, Say or Pay", and made \$15.25 from an apron sale. A new member here.

Bonaventure: *Black Cape* had Mr. Jos Allain, agronomist, as guest speaker with his topic, "The Cultivation of Strawberries", and the convenor of Agriculture explained the method of growing them in a barrel. Flower seeds and bulbs were exchanged. *Grand Cascapedia* also had a visit from Mr. Allain, this time speaking on "The Cultivation of Potatoes", and discussing the work of the Experimental Farm. A number guessing contest was enjoyed. *Port Daniel* had a quiz on Agriculture. Members are knitting squares for Greece. A course in hat-remodelling is planned for the summer. *Restigouche* had a talk by the convenor of Home Economics on "Wax Works and How", also a paper by the Citizenship convenor on this topic. The convenor of Welfare & Health asked for full co-operation when the Health Unit inoculated children with the Salk Vaccine. Squares for Greece are also being made here. *Matapedia* made plans for the Community Fair. The Atholville St. Patrick Players presented the play, "Nora



Judges of the Women's Institute Public Speaking Contest, Huntingdon High School. Standing, left to right: Rupert Hawley, Trout River; John K. Dickson, Ormstown; Churchill Moore, Howick. Sitting, Mrs. W. E. Bernhardt, past county president; Mrs. Wallace Kerr, county convenor of Education.

"Wake Up", under the auspices of the W.I. The convenor of Home Economics, gave comments under the heading, "A Stitch in Time Saves Nine". This W.I. "visited" Germany. Exhibits from that country were displayed at the meeting, and German cooking, with recipes available, served at the tea.

Brome: Abercorn had a paper on "Salk Vaccine", read by the convenor of Welfare & Health. Two contests were held and a rummage sale planned. Austin is making plans for its annual bazaar; members are working on a bed spread (crocheted) for this purpose. Already several donations have been received for this event. Knowlton's Landing held a sale of fancy work and made a donation to the Cecil Memorial Home. South Bolton made plans for a community picnic. Sutton heard a paper by the Home Economics convenor on, "What Food the Body Needs". Two games and a contest were enjoyed and a cookie sale held.

Chat-Huntingdon: Aubrey-Riverfield observed Grandmothers' Day, the honoured guests providing the program. A life-membership was presented to Mrs. Chester Orr in recognition of her many years of service. Dundee had a discussion on "Woman's Rights in Quebec". Items were read on various topics connected with the convenorships and demonstrations given on how to wash gloves, quick method of frosting a cake and preservation of cut flowers. Money was given, \$8, in lieu of W.I. booth at Ormstown Fair. Franklin Centre enrolled three new members. Guest speakers were Dr. and Mrs. Andrew Kellen, who gave talks on polio and dental care. Hemmingford heard a talk on "Wild Flowers", given by Mrs. Lukas, and discussed the Q.W.I. Handbook. Plans are underway for the School Fair. Another successful Minstrel Show was put on by the branch. Two large trays are to be given the school kitchen and two more have been donated by members. Howick heard the report of the recent Fashion Show at the High School. Here 50 cents per member was donated instead of the booth at the fair. Huntingdon had the new county president, Mrs. Rember, as guest. A paper on "Mental Health" was read and talks given on "Polio" and "How to Make Soap". A large poster, painted by Grade V school girl, was shown which depicted produce grown by the school children under the auspices of the W.I. (School Fair). Ormstown sponsored the Hemmingford Minstrel Show. Plans were made for refrigeration and canning of fruits for Ormstown High School cafeteria and 50 woollen blankets have been made for the Barrie Memorial Hospital



A happy group caught by Mrs. P. Douglas, Whaletown, B.C., at the Toronto conference. We cannot guess at the backs but our own president, Mrs. LeBaron is seen at extreme left, Lady Binney, chairman, ACWW executive in centre, and Miss Daly, Rawdon, at right.

from old woollens donated by the members. The convenor of Agriculture gave a talk on "Landscaping".

Compton: Bury heard a talk on "Egypt, Its Life and Agriculture". Three films on agriculture completed the program. Current projects are the first of July float and the Dental Clinic. Clothing was handed in for Save the Children Fund. Canterbury members are contributing old linen for the Cancer Society. East Clifton had a paper by the Citizenship convenor in keeping with Citizenship Day. The convenor of Agriculture also gave a talk on her subject and gave seeds and bulbs to the members. A donation of books has been received from the Scotstown W.I. At Sawyerville movies were featured as part of the program and favorite magazines were discussed. Plans were made for a special meeting for a display of children's clothing. Scotstown had Mr. D. J. MacMillan, agronomist, as guest speaker, who also showed films. A paper drive was held.

Gaspé: Haldimand celebrated the 50th wedding anniversary of their president and remembered her with a gift. A talk on Health was given by the district nurse, and hints on ironing and for uses of vinegar were discussed. A whist party and a food sale were "money-raisers". L'Anse-aux-Cousins held a white elephant sale netting \$19.50. Wakeham celebrated its 10th anniversary with a cake complete with candles. Seven of the eight charter members attended, also the county president. The ACWW filmstrip, "Getting To Know You" was shown, with L'Anse-Aux-Cousins W.I. as guest. A rummage and food sale realized \$22 and the share towards purchasing a new flag for Haldimand Youth Camp, a county project, was paid. A portion of the book, "Fifty Years of Achievement" is being read at each meeting. York also gave its share to the county project, the purchase of the flag for the Camp, also \$50 towards work on the St. Andrews Cemetery. Prizes were given for mathematics at the school.



Compton County
W.I. members who
attended convention
at Sawyerville.

Gatineau: Aylmer East had a short talk on "Our Western Provinces". A candy demonstration was held and a picnic planned for South Hull Protestant School, about 300 pupils. Breckenridge had a discussion on the use of Polio vaccine in the schools. Readings on various topics were given and information on "Eyestrain, Its Cause and Treatment". Seeds were distributed for the School Fair. Eardley heard Mr. Ira Merrifield, of the Horticultural Society, speak on "The Growing of Gladioli, Tuberous Begonias and Dahlias". A program of films was held at the local school sponsored by the W.I., with husbands and children invited. Lakeview had Mr. W. Munroe, Regional Inspector Protestant Schools, to lead in a discussion on problems pertaining to school children, answering many questions from mothers. A donation of \$10 was given towards the building of Lakeview United Church Hall. Lower Eardley discussed articles to be prepared for the Fall Fair, and a paper on "The Care of Trees at Time of Planting and After", was read by the convenor of Agriculture. The situation in regard to Crime Comics was discussed and items were read by various convenors. Rupert members saw colored films on the home life of the daughter of a member now living in Paris, where her husband is with the Canadian Army. The annual Decoration Day Service was arranged and plants and shrubs are to be planted along the cemetery fence. Seeds were distributed to the school children. Wright had Mr. Ralph Bennett, chief of the Livestock Marketing Division, Dominion Experimental Farm, as guest speaker. Grassland Farming, Study and Co-operation were the items stressed.

Megantic: Inverness has received donations of \$55 towards the School Fair project, and sent 7½ pounds of

cotton to the Cancer Society. A quiz on flowers and vegetables was held. Lemesurier had the county meeting, with Mrs. Harvey as visitor. A delegate was sent this year to the convention.

Missisquoi: Fordyce had a short item from each convenor and held a contest on surnames. A quilt is in the making. The sum of \$25 was donated the Student Loan Fund for the Heroes Memorial High School, Cowansville. Stanbridge East is planning to try, for one year, combining the School Fair with the County Fair, if space is available. This has been discussed with the County Agronomist. Convenors' items featured the program here and members are making knitted squares for Greece. It was with regret the report states the JWI here, has disbanded.

Montcalm: Rawdon entertained Mrs. Harvey, who gave a talk on W.I. She also discussed the problem of retarded children. Members are helping with the canvass for the Red Cross and the branch is giving a bursary of \$100 to a teacher in training. Help is also offered a girl who plans to go to High School next fall. A donation of \$25 was voted the Rawdon branch of the Canadian Legion.

Pontiac: Bristol had a demonstration on smocking. Teaspoons and tea plates were donated to the tearoom at Shawville Exhibition. Clarendon plans to help entertain National Farm Radio Forum when it meets the first of the summer. Three films were shown and a sale of bulbs and plants held. Elmside heard a talk on "The Laws of Quebec", by H. C. Rowatt, N.P. Quyon had an address "The County Health Unit", by Dr. R. H. Robb. A clean-up drive in the village is being promoted, the W.I. will supply waste containers for the streets. Shawville saw two



Woman With A Vision — a play depicting the start of the Women's Institutes, staged by Spooner Pond W.I. This gives some idea of the costumes and props used — many of them heirlooms from the old homes of Richmond County.



Scene from the play — the first W.I. meeting. Picture shows costumes worn by the cast.

films, and talks on historic places in Canada were given. Wyman had a talk by S. W. MacKechnie on the various methods of farming in the Middle West and Western Coast.

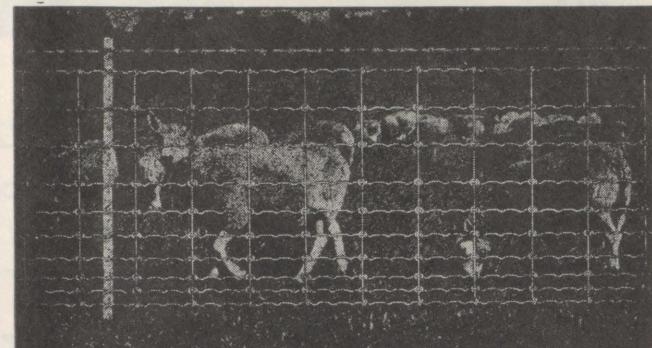
Richmond: Cleveland heard a paper on the opening of the Canadian Johns-Mainville Co. mill at Asbestos. Members brought in wool and \$2 was given towards the making of an afghan. A donation of \$10 was given the Cancer Society. Dennison's Mills welcomed five new members—good going! An auction sale was held and a toy sent to a child in the local hospital. Melbourne Ridge had a bread contest and auction sale. A box of old linen was sent the Cancer Society. Richmond YWI sent cards and gifts to a new baby, a parcel to the Cancer Society, and held a sale of miscellaneous articles. Shipton is planning to make up "Personalized" recipe books. A cup and saucer was presented to Mrs. Saffin, past president.

Rouville: Abbotsford was visited by Mrs. Lebaron, who spoke on W.I. projects. A talk was given by Mr. D. Wallington, C.I.L. on "Chemistry and You". Gifts were presented to the retiring officers and the hats made at the recent course were on display.

Sherbrooke: Ascot had Mr. W. S. Richardson of Lennoxville Experimental Farm, as guest speaker. "Home Beautification" was discussed and slides shown of suitable plants and shrubs. The branch catered to the annual Rifle Club banquet. Belvidere featured a quiz on the different parts of the body. The Citizenship convenor read an article, "Competition for Comics". Seeds were distributed and slips exchanged. Brompton Road heard a talk on "Growing Tuberous Begonias", given by Mrs. Riches. Several members are helping at the Cancer Clinic in Sherbrooke. Donations include \$10 to the upkeep of Elmwood Cemetery and \$2 to the War Veteran's Fund. Lennoxville also saw films on "Home Beautification", shown by Mr. Richardson, with a question and answer period after. Tips on raising house plants were given. One member knitted 35 squares for the W.V.S. Milby had Miss Frances Crook, School for Teachers, Macdonald College, to speak on the need for more teachers. Slides of the teachers in training at the College were shown, also pictures taken during a recent trip. A gift of books for the W.I. library has been received. Plans were made to have the Club Room wired for electricity.

A notice has just been received of a Nursing Bursary valued at \$450. This is awarded annually, if merited, to a student nurse entering the Ottawa Civic Hospital School of Nursing. To be eligible, applicants must reside in Ontario counties in the area around Ottawa and the following counties in Quebec: Gatineau, Hull, Pontiac and Papineau. Further particulars may be obtained by writing the Q.W.I. Office, Box 232, Macdonald College.

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Pasture Management Pays

While seeding the proper mixture of grasses and clovers on a well prepared seed bed is of prime importance, management is the next step towards profitable returns per acre. In this way, farmers can "cash in" further by following a few management practices such as rotating, clipping off excess growth, harrowing to spread droppings, and providing proper supplies of plant food for abundant growth. By these methods it has been proven that farmers who are pasture conscious can obtain increased production of meat or milk; also can maintain pasture in top yielding form for many, many years, thereby such pasture can truly be regarded as "improved", "long term" or "permanent".

The use of an electric fence proves an easy means of dividing pastures into smaller lots. This is an excellent aid in maintaining a continuous supply of short, young grass. To maintain a maximum of leaf growth rich in protein, and a minimum of stem growth low in digestible nutrients, clipping pastures with the mower bar set high to remove excess coarse growth is a good practice. This also encourages root growth and more even stand of plants of various species, as it also controls weeds by destroying seeds before they mature. Weeds, of course, use plant food that should be going towards productive pasture; hence spraying of pastures for weeds has recently become quite a common farm practice.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

The Macdonald Clan

Notes and News of Staff Members and Former Students

Bennett Speaks At Farm Day

Support of farm organizations and co-operatives, a public relations program with city consumers, and the ability of individual farmers to meet changing times are identified by Ralph K. Bennett, federal livestock commissioner, as the necessary ingredients for the progress of farmers as a group. Mr. Bennett was guest speaker at the annual Farm Day held at the College in co-operation with Quebec Farm Forums.

"Today's consumer has no interest in the farmer, he doesn't know you or your problems. Whole generations of city dwellers know virtually nothing about how their food supply is produced." Mr. Bennett pointed out. The speaker then explained that the Canadian public will not pass unkind judgment on farmers if informed as to what goes on. Farmers require the support and sympathy of urban fellow citizens, and their willingness to pay a fair price, he continued.

Public Relations Essential

"Other industries and trade organizations spend millions to advertise and sell their products and convince the consumer that their products are of good value", the livestock marketing expert declared, "and if farmers are not willing to put money and effort into a public relations program, then city consumers will go right on thinking that food costs too much and that farmers grow rich at their expense." A Farm Festival Week was suggested when city people could go out and visit farms in operation.

Some comparisons were made by the speaker of the support given by labour union members compared to farmers support of their farm organizations. Union dues may run from \$25.00 to \$50.00 and more per year. On a basis of 10,000 English-speaking farmers paying \$25.00 each for farm organization membership there would be a budget of $\frac{1}{4}$ million dollars to work with. Co-ops, in Mr. Bennett's opinion, are not a sentimental hope but an economic necessity. These farmer-owned marketing, purchasing, and service organizations combined with farm organization activities have been instituted to perform functions that farmers as individuals are not able to do alone.

All for One — One for All

"As farmers you must realize that each must surrender a measure of freedom in the interest of larger freedom for all farm people", the speaker concluded. "It is fine to be independent but don't pay too high a price for the privilege" he admonished. Using the concern of people over failure of nations to get together in the U.N. as an illustration, Mr. Bennett pointed out that 'getting together' begins at the local level. He suggested to his farm audience that they should never lose faith in the concept that individual opinions, and local groups however small and unimportant they may seem, really spell the difference between success and failure for Agriculture.

Farmers Position

While admitting that farming is still hard work and a continuous struggle with climate, insects and disease, the speaker pointed out that farming never had a better future. He suggested that by 1975 there would be 200 million people in the U.S. and 25 million in Canada. There will be no surpluses in North America, rather increased demands for farm products. Mr. Bennett explained that Canadian livestock prices reflect what the American market is willing to pay. When we have a small surplus of hogs or cattle then we export to the U.S. and our price is the same as theirs. Conversely if we have a shortage here and prices rise they do not get far above American prices. Thus the North American price for livestock is the U.S. price which is both the floor and ceiling price for Canadian producers.

Farmers should increase efficiency, reduce costs of production, increase volume per farm, and produce high quality livestock, the speaker stated. He pointed out that the Montreal market gives highest cash returns to livestock producers and it is up to farmers to make use of the services available to him in the public stockyards. He explained that direct shipments by farmers to packers was failure to make use of fully qualified and experienced livestock salesmen to assure full market value for livestock sold. Quebec farmers through the Co-operative Federee own three large packing plants of their own, are building



The Chateauguay team was the winner of the tractor driving contest. Shown presenting the trophy is Mr. Pierre Boutilier, champion plowman of France, and the team members are, left to right, Ronald Duncan, Bruce Cairncross, Raymond Elliott and Douglas Sproule.

a fourth in the Montreal area, and have a co-operative Sales Agency on the Montreal Stockyards. These co-operative and private commission agencies are the farmers' representatives in the market place where buying power is centred and prices are made.

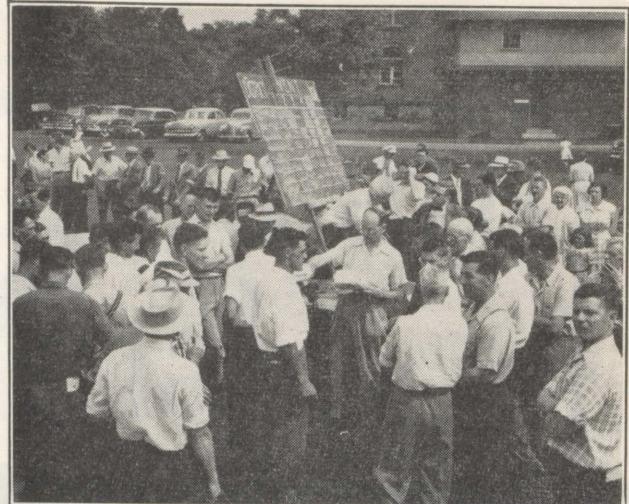
Tractor Driving Competition

Chateauguay County Farm Forum's four man team of Raymond Elliott, Bruce Cairncross, Gerald Duncan, and Douglas Sproule in a final event spurt amassed a total of 863 points to cop the Macdonald Shield from second place Brome County team with 847 points, winners for the previous two years. The team representing Huntingdon Farm Forums placed third with 789 points. Highest individual scoring honours went to Roger Bradford of Lachute representing Argenteuil Forums. Bradford scored 243 points out of a possible 250 in the manure spreader handling event.

Pierre Boutilier, Grand National Tractor Driver of France, visiting Canada under the auspices of Shell Oil Company, presented the Shield and opened the tractor competition with a short exhibition of his tractor driving ability. Mr. Boutilier is on a conducted tour of Canada as part of his prize in placing first among 6,000 contestants at the National Tractor Driving Competition in France.

College Departments on Display

Visitors on Farm Day had an opportunity to see the College on display and the departments at work. The organized tour to the College woodlot management projects in Morgan Arboretum proved popular as did the bus shuttle service to the stock farm. People did not avail themselves much of the tractors and wagons, preferring to make their own ways to the buildings and exhibits and gathering again on the back campus for tea and the tractor competition later in the afternoon.

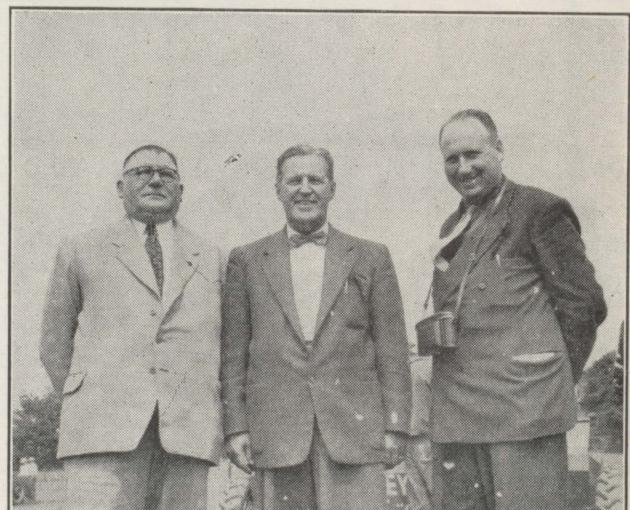


Members of the teams draw their numbers just before the start of the contest. In the centre, distributing the numbers, is Prof. Angus Banting, who was in charge of the event.

Belgian Officials Visit Canada

Macdonald College entertained two visitors from Belgium last month, who are shown in our photo in company with Mr. Stefan Boily, Superintendent of farm settlement services for the Department of Immigration (centre). On the left is Mr. A. Olivier, member of the Belgian parliament for the province of West Flanders, and Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the House. On the right is Mr. Lucien Bockstaele, agronomist.

They have come to Canada under the auspices of the Boerenbond Co-operative to investigate the possibility of settling a number of Belgian farmers in Canada and have been making a tour of our farming districts under Mr. Boily's guidance.





THE MACDONALD LASSIE